

# The TEXAS STOCK JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO THE LIVE STOCK INTERESTS OF TEXAS AND THE SOUTHWEST.

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DALLAS—FORT WORTH, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1903.—SAN ANTONIO.

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## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS.

The executive committee of the Texas Cattle Raisers association held a meeting in Fort Worth Saturday and accepted into membership forty-four stockmen, of this state, Indian Territory, Oklahoma and Kansas, representing 23,047 head of cattle. It was the opinion of most of those present that the prices paid for cattle by the packers would improve materially within the next year or two, or as soon as the present over supply is exhausted.

## PANHANDLE INSPECTION WORK.

Charles Pearson of the bureau of animal industry has been at Kansas City conferring with Col. Albert Dean regarding inspection work in the Texas Panhandle. Mr. Pearson has been stationed at Amarillo since last summer and this season passed upon between 75,000 and 80,000 cattle. He says that before cold weather sets in fully 100,000 will have been inspected and expresses the belief that fully 35,000 more will be marketed in addition to those which have already gone out.

## HOGS IN FANNIN COUNTY.

As an evidence of the extent to which Fannin county is "on the hog," it is reported from Bonham that George Huffaker, living a few miles west of that place, came in the other day with ten Chester-White hogs, eight months old. They weighed, collectively, 2250 pounds. Mr. Huffaker sold the ten at 5c per pounds which brought him the sum of \$112.50. He has thirty more of the same variety at home. There are quite a number of Fannin county farmers who make good money at the hog raising business, and who express wonderment that the industry is not pushed more vigorously by all farmers.

## OLEO LAW TEST.

By the overruling of a demurrer to an indictment by Judge Howe in the Polk county district court, Armour & Co. will be compelled to answer a charge of violating the Iowa oleomargarine law. It is the purpose of the state of Iowa through Dairy Commissioner H. R. Wright, to take the matter before the supreme court to obtain a ruling as to whether or not it is a violation of the law to have the slightest tinge of yellow in butter or oleomargarine. Judge Howe has passed on the matter favorably to the contention of the state, but the matter was referred back to the judge on a technicality. Armour & Co. demurred to the second indictment. Iowa farmers are back of the agitation to obtain a supreme court ruling.

## LIVESTOCK ABROAD.

According to the London Meat Trades Journal, a return from the Irish department of agriculture shows that the exports of cattle from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the first three-quarters of the present year amounted to 607,228, as compared with 614,141 for the corresponding period of 1902. For sheep the figures are 693,607, against 868,120; for pigs, 372,972 against 422,068, and for horses 21,774, against 20,017. From this it appears that the shipments during the last nine months have been short of the uncommonly liberal exports of 1902. The high prices current in that year tempted Irish stock owners to fatten so many animals that their herds and flocks were reduced.

## SHEEP IN SOUTH TEXAS.

As an argument in support of the Journal's contention that there is money in sheep and fertility in their

droppings, the following from Corpus Christi, Tex., is published:

"Mr. Ed Grant, who has a sheep ranch on Mustang Island, brought up this week his fall clip, 25 bags—8,828 pounds of wool—which he sold at 13 cents a pound. It is surprising that more people in this section do not raise sheep, even if only a small flock, as 13 cents is a good price. Sheep are profitable in more ways than one; besides the wool from the sheep twice a year down here (the northern farmer only gets one clipping,) the meat is fine eating. Sheep enrich the land, making it very fertile. Capt. B. L. Crouch and Mr. R. R. Savage, who visited the Poenisch settlement, about three miles southwest of town, this week were astonished to see what Mr. Frank Poenisch had realized from a rich piece of land where he used to keep a flock of sheep, the yield being about two bales of cotton to the acre. It looks like it would pay farmers having fifty acres or more land to keep a small bunch of sheep, as well as a few cows and hogs."

## DIPPING AT COLORADO CITY.

The dipping process for eradication of ticks was administered to about 3,000 head of cattle in Colorado City Tuesday of last week under supervision of J. B. Goodlett of Quanah for C. A. O'Keefe. The cattle are not to be moved from the O'Keefe ranch, but were dipped, believing that it would be a benefit to them. Mr. O'Keefe has had a large stone dipping vat constructed on his ranch, and is a firm believer in the efficiency of the dip.

Mr. Goodlett, who is the State agent for the official dip adopted by the State Live Stock Sanitary Commission says that an investigation into the situation has convinced him that there is to be practically no movement of cattle across the line this winter. He thinks there will be a fair movement in the spring, however, when dipping will be generally practiced.

Speaking of the recent dipping in crude Texas oil that was done in his home town under Federal direction, he says it is a conceded fact that oil will kill the fever ticks, but he does not believe that dipping in oil will ever become general. He says while the oil may not injure the cattle, yet it transforms them into the most disagreeable looking beasts that ever walked the face of the earth for the period of about two weeks, or until the oil has had time to wear off.

Mr. Goodlett says cattlemen who witnessed the oil dipping at Quanah were not pleased with the appearance of the cattle after they emerged from the dipping vat, and the opinion is freely expressed that the oil dipping must be more or less injurious, owing to the fact that it closes the pores of the skin of the animal.

On the other hand, the strongest advocates of oil are to be found among the stockmen who have tried it.

## BIG DAMAGES ASKED.

The Empire State Cattle Company, of Everett, S. D., has filed suit at Topeka against the Santa Fe company for \$15,000 damages for losses sustained in the shipment of cattle during the Kaw valley flood. The cattle company started a bunch of 798 head of cattle over the Santa Fe from its Texas ranch to South Dakota. The cattle were to be delivered by the Santa Fe to the Missouri Pacific at Atchison. The flood came and the Santa Fe hauled them to Kansas City and put them in the stock yards. When the water got over the yards the cattle were run up in the chutes where ninety-nine died from exposure and hunger. The cattle company claims that the remainder depreciated in value \$10 a head. It thinks that \$15,000 will cover its losses and asks judgment for that amount.

## BLINDSTAGGERS AT AUSTIN.

The epidemic of blind staggers which broke out in Travis county recently has now struck the city of Austin, resulting in the death of several valuable horses. Farmers have been among the heaviest losers. It is thought that the outbreak was caused by the eating of new corn while still in a green condition.

## JOINT MEETING PLANNED.

There will be a joint meeting of the Coleman County Farmers' Institute and members of the American Society of Equity, numbering over sixty of the most progressive agriculturists and stock raisers in that section, at Santa Anna, Tex., Dec. 4 and 5. Mr. Welton Winn, who is prominently identified with both organizations, is working hard to insure the success of the gathering. Every subject of interest relating to these kindred industries will be discussed and the experiences of members in growing and marketing their products related. An exhibit of livestock has been arranged for the afternoon of the second day, when some of the best horses, hogs, cattle and mules in the county will be shown. A number of prizes will probably be hung up.

## PORK PACKING REVIEW.

There continues to be a rather moderate supply of hogs offering for market purposes, according to the Cincinnati Price Current. Total Western Packing, 375,000, compared with 385,000 the preceding week, and 320,000 two weeks ago. For corresponding time last year the number was 540,000, and two years ago 585,000. From Nov. 1 the total is about 540,000, against 730,000 a year ago—a decrease of 190,000. The quality of current offerings is almost uniformly good. Prices have been further reduced, and at the close the average for prominent markets is \$4.75 per 100 pounds, compared with \$4.90 a week ago, \$5.25 two weeks ago, \$6.05 a year ago, \$5.45 two years ago, \$4.75 3 years ago, \$3.95 4 years ago.

## DALLAS POULTRY SHOW.

Under auspices of the Dallas Poultry association, a poultry and pet stock show will be held in Dallas during the first week in December. Entries for the exhibits will close Nov. 26, by which time it is expected that 1000 birds will be listed.

There will be exhibits from Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana and as far east as Georgia, as well as birds from Texas. Prizes of \$3 for firsts and \$1.50 for seconds in singles and \$5 for firsts and \$2.50 for seconds in coops have been placed on eleven classes of chickens, besides turkeys, ducks, geese and pigeons. There will be thirty-six special prizes, and in addition a prize of \$25 offered by the Southern Wyandotte association for the best pen of that breed and four prizes given by the National Wyandotte association for best single cock, cockerel, hen and pullet of that variety.

## FEEDER STEERS SELL WELL.

A big deal in Panhandle feeders was transacted at Kansas City, Thursday when a trainload of steers from the ranch of Alfred Rowe of Clarendon, Tex., arrived and soon found a buyer. The string numbered 481 head that averaged 936 pounds. They sold in one straight bunch at \$3.15 to Jas. Spurgin of Brookville, Kan. "I will turn these cattle into the pasture and with the aid of a little corn will rough them through the winter," said Mr. Spurgin, "and will keep on feeding

them a little until the grass gets good next summer, when I will let them run. I will in all probability market them in July or August. We have an abundance of good grass in that part of the state, and cattle will do well on it until snow falls or a freeze up comes, but this class of cattle will do well most all winter on just such feed and put on a steady gain."

Mr. Rowe is a very successful stock raiser, and has won a reputation for knowing just what to do and when to do it. His judgment is rarely at fault.

## MEXICAN CATTLE IMPORTS.

The imports of Mexican cattle for October, as shown by Inspector George C. Moser in his report to Colonel Albert Dean, were 1,845, against 300 for September and 3,908 for October last year. While this is an improvement, yet it shows a want of life in the inter-Mexican cattle trade. Of the total imports for the month, 1,648 head were received at El Paso. Of these 1,588 were 3-year-old steers that went to California for grazing, and 60 were exhibition cattle for New Mexico. At Nogales, Ariz., 197 head were received. They all went to Arizona, 147 for grazing and 50 for slaughter.

Imports of Mexican cattle for ten months were 27,178, against 44,651 for the corresponding period of last year, a shortage of 17,473. Receipts so far this year have been the lightest for many years.

During October 16 horses and 12 mules were imported, all for work purposes.

## ARGENTINE BAN REMOVED.

It is announced by Secretary of Agriculture Wilson that the latest shipment of cattle from this country to Argentina had been admitted into that country without detention. The action is interpreted by the department as evidence that the Argentine government is satisfied that the efforts of this government to suppress the foot and mouth disease in this country have been thoroughly successful and that there is no danger of importing that disease through shipments of cattle from this country.

The department of agriculture placed no credence in the allegation that the cattle of the previous shipment slaughtered on arrival by the Argentine authorities were affected by foot and mouth disease. Their summary seizure and slaughter, especially the method of disposing of the carcasses, according to the department, made it impossible to establish the healthfulness of the animals.

## TEXAS ASSESSMENT FIGURES.

The tax rolls of the various counties in Texas, a summary of which has just been completed at Austin, discloses the following facts of interest to farmers and stockmen:

Land assessed in acres, 145,576,753, an increase over last year of 1,254,143; assessed valuation, \$469,869,939, an increase of \$27,372,008.

Horses and mules, 1,481,430; decrease in number, 71,442; assessed valuation, \$38,617,001; increase of \$356,355.

Cattle, 7,231,344; decrease 344,046; assessed valuation, \$67,321,427; decrease \$7,007,062.

Sheep, 1,333,694; decrease 186,400; assessed valuation, \$1,858,179; decrease \$213,121.

Goats, 445,841; decrease 12,871; assessed valuation, \$531,294; increase \$7275.

Hogs, 883,936; decrease 130,379; assessed valuation, \$1,762,023; increase \$157,430.



**PURE MILK AND FRESH BUTTER.**

Perfection in butter production will be obtained in the creamery that will be a leading feature of the dairy section at the World's Fair. The creamery will be 180 feet long and 20 feet wide, and the walls will be of glass. Visitors may see every process to which the milk is treated from the time of its receipt until it is transformed into butter or cheese.

The dairy section at the World's Fair will occupy 30,000 square feet in the Palace of Agriculture. The model creamery, which will daily use 5,000 pounds of milk will be against the west wall, near the southern end of the building. It will be equipped with the latest butter and cheese making apparatus and will be in operation every day of the exposition. The glass walls will permit visitors to see every process, but all entrances are guarded and the section so screened that flies will find it as difficult to effect an entrance as visitors will. All of the machinery used in the model creamery will be operated by either electricity or compressed air, and only the latest and best approved methods will be employed.

Connected with the model creamery will be a model dairy lunch room. Here the visitor may test the efficiency of the creamery for himself. Milk and cream, absolutely pure, and butter and cheese, sweet and fresh, may be bought. Nothing will be sold in this luncheon save the output of the model creamery with the exception of bread. The visitor may get a bowl of milk and bread. Or he may order "half and half" or full cream if he desires. Butter milk will also be on the menu card as will "schmier kase" and cream cheese and all other products of the creamery. Cleanliness will be the watchword. The milk and cream will be sold in bottles, and when poured into glass or bowl there will be found no sediment.

In connection with the model creamery there will be shown a sanitary milk plant. This also will be in daily operation, and it will be practically demonstrated that pure milk may be furnished in large cities as well as it can on the farm. Here will be shown by practical test the best methods of shipping milk, the best cans, the proper way to receive and to handle it. In the event that the milk should be soured, or nearly so, when it is received, the value of the milk, as milk, is gone, but the butter fat is as valuable as ever, and this milk will be used for butter making.

The pasteurizing of milk will be shown in this exhibit. The milk is run through a series of machines and is subjected to a heat of 160 degrees, and immediately is run through a cooler and restored to a proper temperature. This heat destroys any germs that may be in the milk, but in no way impairs its nutrition. It imparts to the milk a nutty taste that is soon relished. The heat of 160 degrees does not boil the milk. It would require a heat 10 degrees stronger to do that. After the milk is pasteurized it will remain sweet for 24 hours longer than without this treatment.

In the dairy section the latest dairy and creamery appliances and machinery will be exhibited by the leading manufacturers of the world. Indeed all of the machinery in the model creamery and sanitary milk plant are exhibits.

A number of immense refrigerated show cases will be provided for the states and foreign countries that participate in the dairy exhibits. These show cases are 91 feet long and 35 feet wide. The sides are plate glass and the sections are eight feet square. In the show cases the products of the dairy and creamery will be displayed more attractively than was ever attempted at any other exposition. Iowa, for example, will show in her section, a life sized statue of John Stewart, who founded the first creamery in that state. The statue is carved from pure, firm, golden butter. There will be other butter sculpture and fruits and flowers artistically fashioned in butter.

A separate refrigerating plant will be maintained for these cases, the interiors of which are immense store rooms where supplies may be kept indefinitely. Any desired temperature necessary for the preservation of butter and

in any of the cases for any length of time.

The operations of the dairy and creamery will at all times be under the personal supervision of Mr. E. Sudendorf, superintendent of the dairy exhibits for the exposition.

At the Louisiana Purchase Exposition the importance of the dairy industry will be shown in the excellence of the exhibits. The vast importance of the industry has been, in a measure, overlooked. It is not generally known that the products of the dairy for one year in the United States is of greater value than the output of all the anthracite and bituminous coal mines combined. But the census reports establish this fact. Indeed the value of the dairy is greater than all of the minerals mined in the United States if iron be excepted. The dairy products for a year easily outrank in value wheat or cotton. The last census report shows that the year's dairy products were valued at \$472,276,783, while the wheat crop brought \$369,945,320, and the value of the cotton manufactures was \$323,582,171.

W. C. McCARTY.

**"NEUTRAL ZONE" IMPRACTICABLE.**

When interviewed with respect to the reported intention of Louisiana cotton growers to establish a neutral zone for the purpose of preventing the entrance of the boll weevil into that state, Dr. Knapp of Lake Charles, special agent of the department of agriculture, said late last week:

"With all due respect to Dr. W. C. Stubbs and the Louisiana planters who are advocating the establishment of a quarantined strip to keep out the boll weevil, I do not believe the idea practicable.

"In the first place it would be necessary to denude of cotton a strip twenty-five miles wide along the Sabine to Shreveport, and thence 400 miles west across Texas. The cost of this is variously estimated, but it would probably be \$10,000,000 a year, and it would need to be maintained forever. It would, moreover, be necessary to entirely isolate the greater part of the state of Texas. Not a bale of hay nor a variety of products other than cotton could be allowed to cross the dead line.

"There is, so far as known, no method of entirely exterminating the boll weevil," continued Prof. Knapp. "One may yet be discovered, but the department of agriculture has already found how the evil may be mitigated, if not wholly eradicated. Farmers in Texas have raised one-half to two-thirds of a bale to the acre right in the infected territory this year. By cutting the cotton stalk before it is thoroughly dry, and burning it so that it is thoroughly consumed and then plowing the land six inches deep, the boll weevil can be almost exterminated from the field. Then early planting and heavy manuring will mature the crop in July or early in August, before the weevil begins its work of destruction.

"There is no royal road to protection from the weevil," said Dr. Knapp. "With careful husbandry the farmer can raise good cotton in spite of the boll weevil. If he turns his attention

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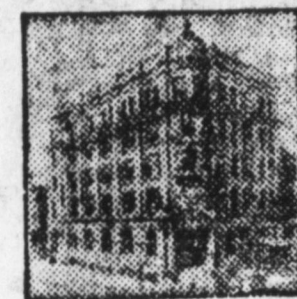
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to other crops, diversifies his products and gets out of the eternal rut of cotton, cotton, cotton, and nothing else, the result will be a benefit to him, instead of a drawback."

After a conference between Gov. Heard and committees of the Shreveport Board of Trade last Friday, it was decided to call a convention of Louisiana cotton planters in New Orleans Nov. 30 to discuss the boll weevil situation. Many of the leading growers favor the calling of a special session of the legislature for the purpose of establishing a neutral zone.

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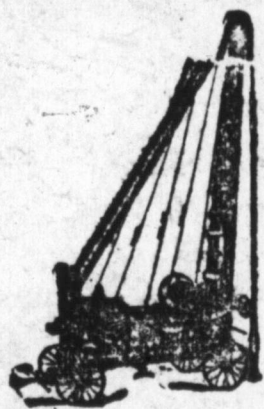
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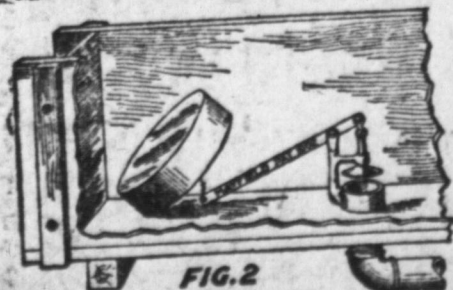
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**THOUGHTS OF EXPERIENCE.**

This department is designed as a forum for the free interchange of ideas between farmers and stockmen. The Journal desires to hear from its friends at any time and will publish all communications of general interest under this head.

**BREEDING FOR EARLY PIGS.**

Rural Route, No. 2, Dallas, Nov. 14.—Editor of the Journal:—In your paper of recent date I notice a communication from Charles A. Garrett of Oklahoma, in which he asks about the best time to breed for early pigs. Do not know much about the climate of the territory, but presume that they have nearly as early a spring up there as we have down here. It is generally agreed that the period of gestation in the sow lasts between 115 and 120 days. With this knowledge, Mr. Garrett ought to be able to figure up without much trouble when his sow is due to farrow if bred in the latter part of November or early in December. Yours truly, **J. A. S.**

**PROBABLY CATARRH.**

Childress, Tex., Nov. 14, 1903. Dear Mr. Williams:—I have a valuable herd bull of the Shorthorn breed, now nearly two years old, that I purchased from a prominent territory breeder a few weeks ago. Soon after I purchased him he began to have a watery discharge from the nose and this still continues, but has become thicker. It is yellowish in color and usually most profuse in the morning. In every other respect he appears to be healthy. The grass in my pasture has been pretty good this season, and he is fat and sleek. I wish that you would publish this letter in your experience department so that it will attract the attention of some stockman who is familiar with the nature of this ailment. If there is any danger of its being contagious, I would not care to breed my cows to him. Very respectfully, **W. C.**

**WHAT AILMENT IS THIS?**

Jacksonville, Tex., Nov. 12. Editor "Experience" Department: Have been reading the weekly letters published under this head with a great deal of interest and obtain much valuable information about farming and the care of live stock by following the suggestions. A splendid young horse, which I own, has lately developed symptoms of the heaves, and I am considerably alarmed about him, though some of my neighbors say that the most pronounced symptoms of the disease are not present. He coughs frequently, however, and there is a peculiar guttural sound in the throat when breathing. This is most pronounced at times when he has not been exercised and after a brisk drive can scarcely be distinguished, though there is pronounced dilation of the nostrils. What sort of treatment is best under the circumstances? Sincerely, **AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.**

**GOOD YIELDS OF BARLEY.**

Decatur, Tex., Oct. 17, 1903. Mr. H. R., Arlington, Tex.: Dear Sir: I notice your letter in Stock Journal, and, would say that last year, I planted 100 acres in barley, part sod and part old land. The old land made forty bushels to the acre, but it had been in small grain for a number of years. This is why I think it made less than some of my neighbors, to whom I sold seed, who made fifty bushels to the acre. It makes twice the winter pasture of wheat. I finished a bunch of hogs on it (soaked 12 hours,) that brought me \$6.30 at Fort Worth, the top of the market for that day. So I concluded it a good thing to have and am planting 150 acres this fall. Very truly, **C. W. MARTIN.**

**WOOL EATING SHEEP.**

Editor of The Journal: The habit of wool eating is so prevalent among sheep and detracts so seriously from the value of a flock at shearing time, that a few remarks about this pernicious tendency will not be amiss. If not checked in the

individual it is liable to be practiced in time by all and, besides the injury done to the fleece, causes stomach trouble and sometimes results in death. I have found that the best way to stop the practice is to at once remove the offending animals from the flock and keep them apart from the others until they discontinue it. If this method fails, then there remains the alternative of selling the derelicks to a butcher or converting them into mutton on the farm. There is no method of treatment that will aid in stopping the habit. Isolation seems to be the most effective remedy. At times when feed is scarce or the pastures scant sheep seem more apt to practice the evil than when feed is plentiful. One of my neighbors stopped the habit by applying a mixture of cayenne pepper and lard to the wool, but not having tried this I can not vouch for it, though I should judge that one dose of such a decoction ought to be sufficient. If any others know of any better methods than these, let's hear from them through the experience column. Yours truly, **A SHEEPMAN.**

**KEEPING RATS FROM CORN.**

A practical farmer in Wilson county gives the following remedy for keeping rats from corncribs: "If you will sprinkle sulphur on your barn floor and also through your corn as you gather it there will not be a rat or mouse bother it. I have done this for several years and have never been bothered with rats or mice. I have some old corn in crib now and there is not a rat or mouse to be found. In stacking hay or oats sprinkle a little on the ground and through each load and my word for it, rats and mice can't stay there, and a pound of sulphur will be sufficient to preserve a large barn of corn and the sulphur is good for stock and will not hurt the corn for bread."

**OKLAHOMA PUBLIC LANDS.**

Eagle City, Okla., Nov. 15. Dear Journal:—In looking over the daily papers I have been surprised to see the numerous "ads" setting forth that thousands of acres of fertile land in this territory are eligible to entry and lest some of your many readers are taken in by the gullible bait held out by unscrupulous land agents, I will explain the situation. As a matter of fact there is very little public land left except some tracts in remote districts which are suitable for grazing purposes, but difficult of access. However there is plenty of good Indian land that can be leased at from 25 cents to \$1 per acre for a period of three years, and much of this is excellent for agricultural purposes. Wheat and corn will thrive upon it and it has been demonstrated that garden truck and fruit will grow as well as in East Texas, which is saying a great deal. Ignorance or downright laziness are the only causes of failure in this section. **AN OKLAHOMA FARMER.**

**PARASITIC DIARRHOEA.**

Carlsbad, N. M., Nov. 15. Editor Stock Journal:—In the Journal of recent date J. C. S., writing from Colorado City, very accurately describes parasitic diarrhoea in his flock, and asks for a remedy. It is evident that the afflicted lambs are the victim of worms which have taken lodgment in the stomach and intestines. They should be fasted for about 18 hours, after which each lamb should be given a tablespoon full of gasoline in six ounces of flaxseed tea or milk, repeating this treatment twice on alternate days. In administering the medicine it should be given very slowly, otherwise it is liable to cause choking. A liberal feed of oats and bran in equal parts should be given and the lambs given a change of pasture if possible. Hoping that this method will prove successful, I remain, as ever, **A FRIEND OF THE JOURNAL.**

**PROBABLY SPINAL MENINGITIS.**

San Angelo, Tex., Nov. 14, 1903. Stock and Farm Journal:—A correspondent in your "Experience Department" describes an ailment among his cows which I am inclined to believe is spinal meningitis. In outbreaks of this kind no time should be lost in reporting the circumstances to a veterinary sur-

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geon. Should deaths occur the animals that have succumbed to the disease ought to be subjected to a post mortem examination. It may be that the affection is caused by some impurities in the water or rabies caused by eating the loco weed. Truly yours, **S. P.**



**POULTRY**

Air slacked lime scattered about the poultry house adds to its healthfulness.

This is the best season of the year in which to buy pedigreed fowls for breeding.

When young hens lay small-eggs it is usually an evidence of a defect in the feeding.

Improved stock is more readily saleable at good prices than "culls" and "scrubs" at any figure.

There is no sense in condemning a whole breed just because a few fowls fail to meet expectations.

Now is the time to get the poultry house in shape for winter. It should be thoroughly cleaned out and made as habitable as possible by checking the source of all draughts.

**TREATMENT OF PULLETS FOR WINTER LAYING.**

The pullets for winter laying should be divided into flocks of about twenty-five each. Each flock should be as uniform as possible in size, shape and age. To secure the maximum success, they should be from the same breeding pen and of the same age, and it is not difficult to get twenty-five good pullets of the same age from a breeding pen, mated for egg production.

If a mixed lot of pullets, they should be divided into flocks of uniform size, etc.; as what should be the proper amount of feed for one type, the same would be too much or too little for another type. Hens and pullets should not be kept together. What is a good laying ration for the pullets, will render the hens too fat for service and what is right for hens will not sustain the growth of the pullets and furnish

**POULTRY.**

**SOME REMARKS.**

About Chickens—We have for sale 1500 fine one-year-old chickens, full-blooded, guaranteed to score not less than 89 to 90 points, of 30 different varieties. Also have 3000 very fine half-grown chicks of all breeds that we offer for sale now. All of the high bred stock guaranteed to give good satisfaction and safe arrival. Remember you save express charge if you order chickens now and the weather is very favorable to ship them this fall. Please send for one of our catalogues, in which you will find cuts and laying strain of every breed we offer for sale, also prices and a good many other things needful for poultry raising. Please give us a trial order; we will please you. Our stock is all farm raised and healthy. Price for catalogue is four cents. We also have geese, ducks and turkeys of all breeds for sale, young and old as preferred. Find price in catalogue. We thank the people of Texas for the many orders they gave us last year, and if any of them are not well pleased, don't be afraid to call on us; we are always willing to make every shipment satisfactory. Yours respectfully—W. SEIDEL, Proprietor, Elroy, Ill.

**FOR SALE—**  
Seventy-five PR Game stags. T. A. ATKISSON, Lone Oak, Tex.

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Over 100 fine White P. Rocks. Write me. I can please you. MRS. L. E. FOWLER, Gordonville, Tex.

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Cockerels. W. H. BUTLER, Farmers Branch, Tex.

**S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS \$1.50 per 15.** I pay express. Young stock for sale at reasonable prices. R. B. HOWEY, Plano, Tex.

**THE BEST—THE BEST BUFF LEGHORNS**  
Buff Rocks. Eggs for hatching, \$2.00 per 15. No stock for sale. I will satisfy you. J. F. HENDERSON, Fort Worth, Tex.

**EX. BOAZ BEMBROOK TEXAS.**  
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**FOR SALE—EGGS**  
from fine Mammoth Bronze turkeys, W. Leghorns, White and Barred Rocks, incubator eggs; catalogue Glengary Poultry Yard, Somerville, Tenn.

**M. A. TAYLOR, Gainesville, Tex.,**  
Route 4, breeder of O. I. C. hogs and Barred Plymouth Rock chickens. Write for prices

material for eggs.

The flocks should be made up before they start to lay and should become used to the laying houses by that time, so they will lay in the nests and not all over the farm.

The houses should be thoroughly cleaned and whitewashed for the birds' reception. Of course the houses should be located in a sheltered position, should be tight and warm, the ground around well drained, that the fowls may enjoy the outdoor range in good weather. They should have a scratching shed attached, I prefer the open front. They should also be furnished with dust boxes placed in front of the window where the sun may shine on them. There the birds will lay and roll on sunny days in winter. This sun and dust bath is as good for the bird as a half a days exercise in the scratching litter. The comfort of the fowl is as conducive to egg production as a balanced ration, except when the comfort consists in eating all the corn it wants without working for it.

The following ration should give good results—In the morning, grain in the litter consisting of wheat or oats or both. Buckwheat and barley may be used occasionally for variety, but are generally too expensive for every day use. At noon green food of some kind should be given of which beets, mangel wurtzels or cabbage are the best. I prefer cabbage because it is a means of producing exercise. For this purpose it should be suspended by a cord high enough so that the birds will have to jump slightly for it. Cut clover is one of the best green foods, but I prefer to feed it mixed well with the evening mash. There is no danger of hens eating too much green food.

In addition to the green food a light feed of grain should be given in the litter, wheat or oats. Green cut bone should be given twice a week at noon instead of the green food and the grain ration should be reduced one-half. Green bone should not be given in large quantities, an ounce per hen should be about right. It is a mistake very often made by amateur poultrymen to give a full meal of green bone which is as bad as none at all. Bone meal or dried beef scraps should be kept continually where the hens can have access to them, the same as oyster shells, charcoal and grit.

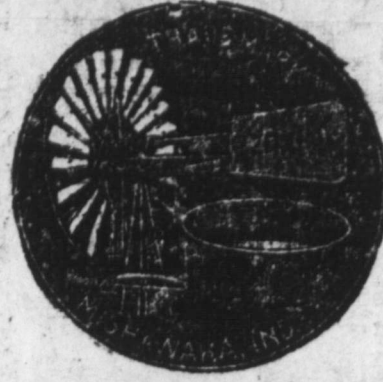
At night feed a mash consisting of two-thirds wheat bran shorts, or middlings and one-third cornmeal with a pinch of salt added. Much salt should not be given poultry. With the mash mix your cut clover, which should be thoroughly steamed and any table scraps, etc., that may be had. In very cold weather add a pinch of cayenne pepper mixed in thoroughly while dry, give only one half of the usual feed of mash and then just before going to roost give them all the whole corn they will eat. The corn should be heated before giving it to them. If partly charred so much the better, feed while warm. About once a month a small quantity of powdered charcoal should be mixed in the mash.

By feeding the mash at night the hens wake up hungry and go right to scratching for their breakfast, which should be ready for them as soon as they come off the perches in the morning.

No prepared foods or ingredients need ever be given unless in case of disease. Every hen that shows the slightest symptoms of disease should be removed from the rest of the flock. If seriously ill she should be killed immediately and buried. It does not pay to doctor sick hens unless of very high grade exhibition stock.

A plentiful supply of clean water is of the greatest importance. In cold weather it should be warmed at each feeding time or a fresh supply of warm water should be given. Some poultrymen turn out the water after the hens have drunk, but I prefer to leave it constantly before them. The house should be warm enough so that the water will not freeze in the coldest weather.

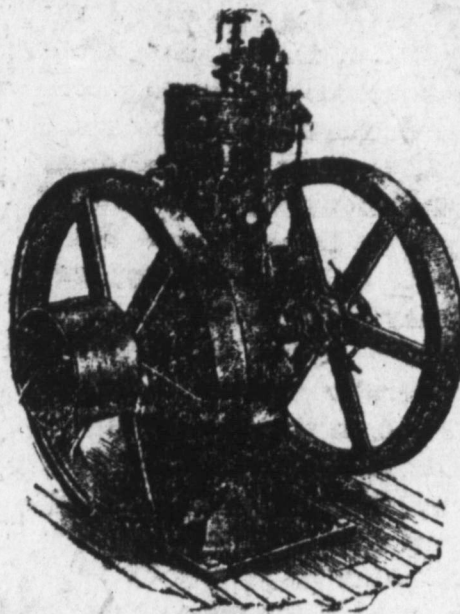
The nests should be renewed once a week and the nest boxes and all cracks near the roosts sprinkled with kerosene oil. Every crack in the roosting room should be painted with kerosene two or three times during the winter.



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Every day is, not too often to remove the droppings and any moisture on the dropping board should be sprinkled with air-slacked lime.

The scratching shed should be furnished with a curtain which should cover the entire front in bad weather. In very fine weather the hens should be given liberty out of doors. The scratching material should be removed and replenished at least once a week during the winter. Additions to the scratching material will be needed quite often.

In feeding give what they will eat and no more. Over feeding is as bad as not enough. All feed should be measured and weighed at each feeding. (What?) Then if you find that the fowls are too fat or vice versa you can work intelligently to overcome this evil.

The birds should be kept tame and any surly ones removed. No male birds should be harbored except in the breeding season as they are only a nuisance and if kept in celibacy during the winter will be much more vigorous when needed.  
H. A. CONANT.



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Graham, Tex., on Rock Island railroad, below quarantine line, breeders of registered Shorthorns and double standard Polled-Durhams. Young bulls and heifers of serviceable age, our own raising, for sale. All of the oldest and best Shorthorn tribes and of the choicest breeding. Correspondence invited and all inquiries answered.

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TEXAS raised Red Polled bulls for sale. HOWELL BROS., Bryan, Texas.

**CATTLE SALES**

C. T. Harness of Colorado City sold last week 50 head of two-year-old heifers to J. H. Stiles at \$16 around.

J. B. Wells & Son of Gonzales, have sold to Dilworth & Monkhouse of Wilson county 300 one and two-year-old steers; price, \$9 for ones and \$14 for twos.

L. Heitler of San Angelo, bought eight fat cows at \$12.50 each from J. H. Davis, ten from J. E. Hersey at \$14 each, and 1800 pounds of "hog" from J. E. Henderson at 6c per pound.

S. W. Moore of Howard county purchased of John Phillips his crop of steer calves at \$8 per head. Hart Phillips sold to W. B. and H. S. Currie thirty-six head of cows at \$12 average.

**SALES AT ST. LOUIS.**

Sales of quarantine cattle at St. Louis National Stock Yards for week ending November 14: Thorp Ryburn & Co., 116 cows, 673 pounds average, at \$2.30, 54 cows, 659 pounds average, at \$1.90, 81 calves, 215 pounds average, at \$8.50 each; M. L. Trout, Scullin, I. T., 127 cows, 653 pounds average, at \$2.10; Watson & Co., Bartlesville, I. T., 16 steers, 948 pounds average, at \$3.15, 50 steers, 1079 pounds average, at \$3.40; H. V. Schaff, Holdenville, I. T., 40 steers, 1115 pounds average, at \$3.75; E. Autry, Holdenville, I. T., 98 steers, 924 pounds average, at \$3.25; 29 steers, 983 pounds average, at \$3.25; J. A. Chapman, Holdenville, I. T., 120 steers, 967 pounds average, \$3.30; J. L. Waskum, Colorado, Tex., 30 cows, 734 pounds average, \$2.15; H. McBride, Marshall, Ark., 63 cows, 594 pounds average, \$2.00, 20 mixed, 495 pounds average, \$1.75; A. C. Henson, Okmulgee, I. T., 183 cows, 770 pounds average, \$2.30; W. L. Coffman, Sapulpa, I. T., 46 cows, 600 pounds average, \$1.70; H. Hoerster, Llano, Tex., 58 cows, 746 pounds average, \$2.40, 27 cows, 768 pounds average, \$2.50, 77 calves, 264 pounds average, \$8.50 each, 74 calves, 274 pounds average, \$8.50 each, 86 calves, 181 pounds average, \$8.25 each; W. H. Green, Albany, Tex., 17 cows, 723 pounds average, \$2.25, 12 cows, 701 pounds average, \$1.75, 66 calves, 268 pounds average, \$8.50 each, 75 calves, 196 pounds average, \$8.25 each; J. W. Trundie, Big Cabin, Tex., 112 cows, 792 pounds average, \$2.35; Seawrights & Jackson, Scullin, I. T., 70 cows, 667 pounds, \$2.25; Jones & Ward, Seymour, Tex., 71 calves, 295 pounds average, \$9.00 each, 28 cows, 812 pounds average, \$2.35; 0-9 Cattle company, San Angelo, Tex., 234 cows, 760 pounds average, \$2.35, 56 calves, 225 pounds, \$8.50, 24 calves, 272 pounds average, \$8.50 each; A. C. Middleton, Summitt, I. T., 82 steers, 1145 pounds average, \$3.45; 113 steers, 1133 pounds average, \$3.45; J. M. Shannon, San Angelo, Tex., 116 cows, 776 pounds average, \$2.40; J. B. Cutberth, Baird, Tex., 72 calves, 237 pounds, \$7.75; S. Burnett, Quanah, Tex., 203 cows, 781 pounds, \$2.60, 116 cows and heifers, 780 pounds average, \$2.60, 235 cows and heifers, 780 pounds average, \$2.60; 27 cows, 737 pounds average, \$2.20; R. Taylor, Durant, I. T., 3 cows, 720 pounds, \$2.40, 25 cows, 738 pounds, \$2.35, 24 cows, 690 pounds, \$2.15, 17 calves, 291 pounds, \$7.50.

**SALES AT KANSAS CITY.**

Some sales in quarantine division at Kansas City:  
Hale & Williams, Kaw City, 260 steers, 926 pounds average, \$3.00; 199 steers, 936 pounds, \$2.95; 38 steers, 886 pounds, \$2.80; Wm. Dunn, Lehigh, I. T., 158 steers, 950 pounds, \$2.85; Jas. Goode, Purcell, 45 steers, 926 pounds, \$2.60; Banard Lindsey, Pocasset, 213 steers, 796, \$2.35; R. A. Rabon, McCurtain, I. T., 11 cows, 884 pounds, \$2.25; W. L. Woolsey, Texola, 28 cows, 832, \$2.10; 26 cows, 715 pounds, \$2.10; J. M. Moffit, Texola, O. T., 29 cows, 873, \$2.05; Frank Ragsdale, Texola, O. T., 25 cows, 830 pounds, \$2.05; E. D. Boyd, Lone

Wolf, 30 cows, 833 pounds, \$2.05; J. S. McLaney, Lone Wolf, 22 cows, 712 pounds, \$2.00; W. C. Delmar, Romulus, Tex., 50 cows, 792 pounds, \$2.00; J. R. Ray, Elgin, 16 cows, 800 pounds, \$2.00; S. B. uBillard, Pocasset, 27 cows, 726 pounds, \$1.95; J. J. Dull, Elgin, 17 calves, 111 pounds, \$4.75; Scott Kennedy, Elgin, 21 calves, 140 pounds, \$4.75; S. W. Miller, Owassa, I. T., 40 steers, 1182 pounds, \$3.65; 4 steers, 1082 pounds, \$3.00; R. R. Russell, Elgin, 250 steers, 918 pounds, \$3.00; G. J. Colburn, Texola, 56 steers, 914 pounds, \$2.60; J. B. Murrah, Elgin, 49 heifers, 671 pounds, \$2.40; W. S. Simpson, Bovina, 51 cows, 877 pounds, \$2.25; C. O. Payne, Eldorado, O. T., 57 cows, 775 pounds, \$2.05; Evans, S. B. Co., Osage Junction, 31 cows, 598 pounds, \$2.05; W. H. Bills, Henrietta, Tex., 25 cows, 814 pounds, \$1.90; 40 calves, 293 pounds, \$2.60; A. D. Bruner, Wewoka, I. T., 29 cows, 707 pounds, \$1.90; W. N. Fleming, Elgin, 414 cows, 618 pounds, \$1.70; H. H. Hallsell, Oklahoma City, 240 steers, 1017 pounds, \$3.35; G. M. Edlin, Beggs, 42 cows, 719 pounds, \$2.10; Bud Cox, Wewoka, 53 cows, 743 pounds, \$2.00; Boyd Burnett & D., Bovina, 129 cows, 771 pounds, \$2.10; 49 bulls, 1148 pounds, \$1.70; Armstrong & Wolf, Henryetta, I. T., 87 bulls, 679 pounds, \$1.75; Wm. Bevins, Elgin, 18 steers, 1062, \$3.15; 7 cows, 801 pounds, \$1.90; Russell & Bevins, Elgin, 57 steers, 963 pounds, \$2.70; Bishop & Adams, Elgin, 11 steers, 896 pounds, \$2.50; 7 cows, 775 pounds, \$1.90; 3 calves, 210 pounds, \$4.00; Chisholm & Graham, Marlowe, I. T., 29 steers, 729 pounds, \$2.10.

**MISCELLANEOUS STOCK NOTES.**

J. D. Pepper of Rock Springs, Edwards county, sold to J. McKee of Junction three head of registered Angora billies at \$25.

J. A. Cope of Sonora has sold for John Reiley to S. I. Nicks 18 head of bucks at \$7.50 per head.

Elmer Cox has returned to San Angelo after a trip through North Texas selling horses. He disposed of sixty head at prices ranging from \$20 to \$40.

A. D. Garrett of Roswell, N. M., sold 4000 head of breeding ewes to the Littlefield Cattle company which have been delivered at the "L. F. D." ranch in New Mexico.

Some mule buyers operating in West Texas are buying numbers of burros for shipment to Arkansas, where there is considerable demand for the animals on the big cotton plantations.

The fact that C. B. Metcalfe recently sold seven pigs raised near San Angelo for \$20 per head is bringing the stockmen of that section to a realization of the fact that old Tom Green county can produce a few things besides cows and sheep.

W. H. Collins has been buying up well broken cow ponies in Mitchell county. His purchases included two head from Will Maines for \$50, twelve from William Forrester for \$250, one from W. C. Jolly at \$28.75, five from J. W. Lawhon for \$210, one from Edgar Mullens at \$35, one from Will Nixon at \$25, three from J. H. Felps for \$135, one from Oscar Burke at \$40, one from V. Ditmore at \$50.

W. M. Johnson, of Twin Mountain, in the Concho country, has been trying an experiment in fattening hogs on milo maize. On September 1st he began to feed it to a year and a half-old Berkshire, and on November 1st was obliged to kill the hog because it had become so fat that its legs couldn't support its weight. Mr. Johnson is feeding milo maize to several of his hogs and claims that it is a cheaper and better fattener than corn.

When writing to advertisers please mention the Journal.

**Breeders Who Seek Your Trade Herefords.**

**HEREFORD HOME HERD,** Channing, Hartley county, Texas. Wm. Powell, proprietor. Herd established in 1888. My herd consists of 400 head of the best strains, individuals from all the well known families of the breed. I have on hand and for sale at all times cattle of both sexes. Pasture close to town. I have some 100 bulls for sale and 100 head of choice yearling heifers, all Texas raised. Bulls by carloads a specialty.

**JOHN R. LEWIS, Sweetwater, Texas.**  
Hereford cattle for sale. Choice young registered bulls and high grades of both sexes on hand at all times. Ranch south of quarantine line and stock can go safely to any part of the state.

**SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS.**  
Twenty high class registered females for sale, and one and two-year-old heifers and cows, sired by Sanhedrim 46180, Ikard 6th, Warrior 80177, Wilton Alamo 9th, and Beau Brummel, Jr., the twos and cows bred to Warrior 5th, Patrolman 2nd and Patrolman 4th; also fifty high grade females 1/2 to 3/4 bred as good as any in the state.  
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**LEE BROS., PROPRIETORS,**  
San Angelo, Tex., breeders of registered and high grade Herefords. Both sexes for sale.

**W. J. STATON, BEEVILLE, TEXAS.**  
I have for sale at all times registered, pure bred and high grade Herefords, Durhams, Devons and Red Fells of both sexes. All raised below the quarantine line. Call or write for prices.

**HEREFORD PARK STOCK FARM.**  
Pure bred Hereford cattle, largest herd south of quarantine line. None but high class bulls in service; Lord Wilton, Grove 3rd, Garfield and Anxiety strains. Sale stock, both sexes, kept on Saginaw ranch, near Fort Worth. Come and see, or write your wants. B. C. RHOME, Fort Worth, Tex. Phone 89.

**J. L. CHADWICK, CRESSON, TEX.**  
Near Fort Worth, breeder of registered and very high grade Hereford cattle. Bulls for sale.

**HEREFORD GROVE STOCK FARM,**  
Childress, Tex., breeders of pure bred registered Hereford cattle. A choice lot of young bulls and heifers for sale at reasonable prices, breeding considered. All Panhandle raised. Only first class bulls, both as to breeding and individuality kept in service. U. S. WEDDINGTON, manager.

**V. WEISS.**  
Breeder of pure-bred Hereford cattle. (Ranch in Goliad county, Texas.) Both sexes for sale. Address Drawer 817, Beaumont, Texas.

**REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS,**  
One, two and three-year-olds, immuned, natives, good. GEO. W. F. COATES, Abilene, Tex.

**Aberdeen Angus.**

**ALLENDALE HERD,**  
Aberdeen Angus, the oldest and largest herd in the United States. Registered animals on hand at all times for sale at reasonable prices. Four splendid imported bulls at head of herd. Address THOMAS J. ANDERSON, manager, Alendale Farm, Rural Route No. 2, Iola, Allen county, Kansas, and visit the herd there; or, address ANDERSON & FINDLAY, Props., Lake Forest, Ill.

A. L. Quaintance, special agent of the Agricultural Bureau of the United States government, and Arthur W. Edson, assistant physiologist in the plant-breeding laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry, have been at Paris, Tex., looking over the ground with a view to establishing a government experiment station at that point.

**TO THE STOCKMEN.**

A successful advertisement is the advertisement that reaches the buyer and tells the whole story briefly and clearly, just when he wants to buy. Frequently accidents make it necessary for a breeder to buy a herd bull or boar on short notice. Possibly he has seen your advertisement long ago and forgotten it, but just when he has no time to lose your calendar would be before him, showing pictures of your herd bull, etc. The calendar in the homes and offices the whole year costs but 10 cents and will sell your bull or boar for what he is worth. If you have a well known sire or show animal every breeder wants his picture, and even the mere fancier admires animal studies. Any calendar hanging upon the wall showing an artistic engraving of your animal will be seen by a great many people who are interested in your breed of stock. W. A. Roberts, animal artist, can furnish these calendars with your animal pictures, made from life or photo, on them. Write for sample.

W. A. ROBERTS, Phone 4208, 329 10th St., Oak Cliff, Tex.

**THE A. P. NORMAN LIVE STOCK CO.**

(Incorporated) STOCK YARDS, GALVESTON. Correspondence Solicited. Prompt Return. W. T. PEARSON, Salesman. C. P. NORMAN

**Barse Live Stock Commission Co.**

Capital Stock \$350,000.00 Paid up.

Business Established 1871.

FORT WORTH. KANSAS CITY. EAST ST. LOUIS

We charge "full commission" and secure "full market price" for your stock. Write us, wire us, or phone us. We will meet your stock at the train. We will see that they are yarded in good pens. We will see that they are properly fed and watered. Our salesmen, who have had years of successful experience, will sell them for the best market price and see that they are weighed at the best time. Our office men will immediately wire you the sale and remit proceeds by the first mail. Do business with a firm that will not cost commission or do any other business underhandedly. Ship to a responsible Commission Company.

T. B. SAUNDERS, Gen'l Manager. W. B. JARY, Sec'y and Treas. T. B. SAUNDERS and B. HACKETT, Salesmen.

**GEO. W. SAUNDERS COMMISSION CO.**  
FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS, Fort Worth, Texas.

Consign your stock to us at Fort Worth, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph or Chicago.

SEE MARKET REPORT—Free on Application.

BANK REFERENCES: American National Bank, Ft. Worth; D. & A. Oppenheimer, San Antonio; John Woods & Sons, San Antonio.



## THE HORSE.

Trotters and fancy roadsters are all right for those that have the necessary time to devote to them, but good work horses are most profitable for the average farmer to breed.

### FEEDING FOR MARKET INJURIOUS.

Col. J. B. Jackson, a well known writer on horse topics, says: "While there has been reasonable profit made in feeding, or fattening, horses for market, there is no doubt but that the operation is derogatory to the durability of the animal. The process is conducted in much the same manner as stall-feeding cattle. This is naturally a very muscular and active animal. The secretory, digestive and assimilatory organs are overtaxed and the vitality of the system reduced by the market-stuffing process. It is the object of the feeder to make the greatest possible gain in avoirdupois on a given quantity of feed, and the system is conducted amid the most favorable environments. The horse is not permitted to have sufficient exercise, as this would prolong the period of feeding and reduce the profits of the operation. If horses were fed for table consumption the modern system could not well be improved. But Americans do not fancy horse steaks, cutlets and roasts, but use horses for industrial and commercial purposes, and therefore need a muscular rather than an overfat equine. Horses in medium flesh will perform a greater amount of work than when too fat. The extra weight is a great detriment to the feet and limbs, especially in the transition of a horse from the elastic dirt roads of the country to the macadamized streets of cities. Is it any marvel that horses soon become crippled and superannuated when required to carry 200 pounds dead weight and work on the paved streets of cities? A horse in too high flesh has not the strong vitality or ability to resist or recover from disease as an equine in medium condition, whose flesh has been hardened by regular exercise. The trained athlete eliminates superfluous flesh and increases his strength and agility. But in the horse industry fashion is irresistible, although it leads to the premature disability of the noble steed. Dealers offer overfat horses because the best trade demands them, not because it is best for the animals. Until consumers learn a better way, the fattening system will reign and hasten the premature decay of horses."

### USE AND ABUSE OF THE WHIP.

Few drivers take the reins without taking the whip at the same time, and out of the vast number who do so it would be interesting to know how many of them know about its true use. It is often abused, and its abuse may arise from ignorance, thoughtlessness or brutality, which, in some individuals, appears to be inherent.

Too many highly bred, spirited young horses are rendered dangerous or useless every year by the unnecessary use of the whip to allow this to be passed

over without directing the attention of farmers and others to the matter.

The whip can be used with judgment to persuade the horse to be prompt and obedient without castigation; but when a thrashing is given the well bred colt never forgets it, so that the next time anything happens he makes a plunge, often such a one that a person would think he was going to jump into the next county. Here the foundation of future trouble is laid, for such an animal may be sold for a lady or timid man's use and some sight or other bring that whipping to his mind and he bounces off, jumps around, or plunges, scaring the driver, who may lose his or her head, which may cause a serious accident.

Had judgment been exercised when the first mistake occurred all this would have been prevented in all probability—if firmness had been used with appropriate words of correction, the horse would have maintained his composure and gone on quietly. On the other hand, he becomes a rebel from harsh treatment; often, too, he will acquire the habit of "jibbing" afterward, which habit, by the way, is often improved by a full dose of whip.

The horse that requires the whip is a drone and a dunce of low birth, therefore lethargic, from which there is no cure, either by kindness or force. But the well bred animal should be treated as an intelligent creature, and he will soon bend to man's will. On the other hand, use the whip and he will fight you.

Let any one try kindness with firmness of manner and voice. It will soon become apparent that the man has command over these creatures without brute force.

If a horse is nervous how can any sane driver expect to cure it with a whip? Caress, coax, encourage, and show the horse there is nothing to fear. He will walk up, look well, snort and go on; then the next time he will just look, and a word of encouragement sends him along.

Thrash the horse and see what takes place, and will take place ever after. The whip can be placed on the dashboard so as to be at hand in case of emergency should anything unusual occur, when it may be used to steady the animal. But the less use made of it the better for man and beast.

Shyers are not cured of shying by the use of the whip, as a general rule, but they are often whipped unmercifully for it all the same. The doctor would tell you in most cases that the act was the result of defective vision, and, therefore, cruelty to the poor creature to castigate it.

If steady, continual perseverance will not cure a jibbing horse, neither whip nor the lighted straw will. Such rebels should be relegated to hard work in a double team and all lickings dispensed with.

Shyers should have the binders of the harness bridle bound round so that the horse, especially those with defective eye sight, can see downward only, so as to know where to put his feet, but not objects around. No one should ever strike a horse on the top or side of the head, because the eyes may be injured. —Baltimore Sun.

### FALL CARE OF BEES.

The only work that should be done with bees after the weather begins to get cold, is to put the finishing touches necessary to go into winter quarters, for late manipulation of the bees and hives will not prepare them to winter in the best condition. None other than those that are to be wintered in cellars require any late handling, for if they are to be wintered out of doors, the work of putting them in winter shape should be done early, even before frost appears.

Bees that are to be wintered in cellars, can not be put away before cold weather, but should be taken promptly to the cellar at the beginning of cold weather, writes A. H. Duff, of Lorned, Kas. There is not much doubt that cellar wintering if properly managed, is the best way to winter bees, and almost every one that may have but a few colonies should adopt this manner of wintering them. It requires but a small space to pack away quite a number of colonies in the cellar. The principal thing required is, that the bees occupy a department



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Buy the U. S. Separator and find it an anchor that will keep you from drifting onto the rocks of discouragement and loss. Nothing like it to make Money and save Labor.

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Factory Loaded Shells  
The Best Ammunition for Field or Trap Shooting

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by themselves well partitioned off from any other part of the same, where frequent entering the cellar will have no effect upon them. The cellar should have as even temperature as possible of about 40 degrees, and should be dry. The part the bees occupy should be kept in dense darkness at all times. The best cellar for bees, is one made expressly for the purpose, and nothing else admitted, and it should be entered only when necessary to examine the bees, and this by lamplight. Thorough ventilation by a system of ventilating pipes was formerly supposed to be necessary, but later experiments show that such was useless expense, that extreme dryness was not required; but ventilation enough to keep the air pure and sweet will be necessary. The hives must be well ventilated, and placed with the entire bottoms left open.

### SOME FACTS ABOUT A BIG TEXAS ORCHARD.

E. C. Bovee of Chicago, a director of the Standard Orchard company, which has a 5,000 acre peach orchard under way in Harrison county, near Marshall, was in Dallas a few days ago after a visit to his orchard property. Mr. Bovee has recently been in Mexico, where he is interested in a sugar plantation owned by a Chicago syndicate.

"We will have 1,500 acres in Elbertas by March 1," said he. "The intention of the company is to place the entire 5,000 acres in peaches as rapidly as possible. There is no experiment about it. It is one of the propositions of which the only thing to be done is plant the orchard and care for it. I am positive that there is no better peach orchard proposition in the country than in East Texas. The future of that section is to be found when the people there devote their attention to

fruit, and especially to peaches. "Besides we are making money on the land while preparing it for the trees and growing them. Next season we will plant 500 acres of watermelons and 300 acres of potatoes. Both are very profitable crops. The melons we sold last year in the north. They brought an average of \$50 a car load. The profit was good. The potato crop is a sure thing and the market is always glad to handle them at a good price.

"In planting our peach trees we put about one hundred and sixty trees to the acre. They are set fourteen feet apart in the rows, which run north and south. The rows are eighteen feet apart. The orchard is intersected by streets twenty-five feet in width, the blocks being ten by fifty trees, making 500 trees to a block."

### PIMPLES, FRECKLES, Etc., Quickly Removed and the Skin Made Beautiful.



Face Bleach not only removes pimples, freckles, moths, brown spots, oiliness, tan, sallowness, Acne, Eczema and other skin diseases and blemishes, but it wonderfully improves the skin. For those who doubt its marvelous efficacy I have published a few of the thousands of letters I receive which praise its merits.

#### PROOF POSITIVE


June 15, 1902. Dr. J. B. SILVER, 12 CAUSEWAY ST., BOSTON, MASS., writes: I recommend your wonderful Face Bleach in the treatment of skin diseases and in the successful removal of all blotches and pimples. I daily receive the highest compliments of the efficacy of your Face Bleach.

June 22, 1902. Mrs. MARY WILCOX, MT. JEWETT, PA., writes: I have been using your Face Bleach for some time. It has done wonders for me. I had a very oily and pimply skin; now my skin is smooth and not oily at all.

June 21, 02. Miss MARY MOONEY, BRERLYALE, Va., writes: I am using your Face Bleach and my freckles are fading quite fast.

Face Bleach will be sent to any address upon receipt of price, \$2.00 per bottle. Book "How to Get Beautiful" sent upon request for 6 cents stamp.

Wm. A. RUFFERT, 6 E. 14th St., New York City



**Straighten Up**  
The main muscular supports of body weaken and let go under

**Backache**  
or Lumbago. To restore, strengthen and straighten up, use

**St. Jacobs Oil**  
Price 25c. and 50c.



**SHEEP---GOATS**

Heavy feeding of grain to sheep is a bad practice, except at times when they are being finished for market.

Costiveness in sheep can usually be cured by feeding oil meal, but in case of persistent attacks it is best to administer epsom or sprudel salts, three ounces to the dose.

**THE MOHAIR MARKET.**

A well established fact in determining the market value of any fiber used in the manufacture of cloth is that its value increases as length is attained. This rule applies very closely to mohair. Some prices paid for this valuable product of the Angora by L. Levousove, a New York manufacturer, appear almost fabulous, but are justified on the basis of superior quality. He uses this high-priced hair for special purposes, for which it must be from eight to twelve inches in length. Mr. Levousove, speaking of the mohair situation, says:

"I have the pleasure to report that this season has been a very profitable one for the producer, that is, speaking from my knowledge. Taking into consideration the history of the prices for mohair of all grades for the past several years, I am convinced that at the present time mohair growers should have no reason to complain. It seems that all first class breeders, who are interested enough in this industry, have taken more pains to study the right way of looking after these animals, with the purpose of producing a better grade of mohair than they formerly produced, and in which aim they have partially succeeded; still there is plenty of room for improvement; that is, in producing long mohair that shall surpass in quantity the amount of short grades, for it should be now well understood. I have demonstrated in the past with facts, how much more profit there is in producing long mohair than the short. The demand for long mohair is steadily increasing, and therefore there is no fear that the price will ever decrease, but on the contrary, I predict the larger the quantity the better the price, as the very meager quantity now limits certain manufactures, and prevents others from putting in machinery to manufacture certain goods.

"Animals should never be allowed to come in contact with twigs, branches or burrs, as these entangle the fleece to such an extent as to reduce the value of it. And, therefore, I gladly pay higher prices for fleeces of mohair which are free from burrs. All fleeces that are full of burrs have to be put through certain chemical processes to remove them. In doing this the mohair loses its lustre, which very much reduces the value of the product, especially for many uses, and mine in particular."

**PREVALENT DISEASES OF THE SEASON.**

The present time calls for more than usual attention by the shepherd to the condition of the flock in regard to health and diseases. It is the coupling season, and there is no question as to the inheritance by the progeny of any race of animals of the diseases—even imperfections—of the parents. "Like produces like." This is the primary law of breeding; and it is an ancient and time-honored maxim, but more recently, also, especially set forth emphatically by that eminent physiologist, Darwin. The shepherd is most especially interested in this regard, for

**GOATS.**

**R. H. LOWERY, CAMPSAN CABA,** Texas. Breeder of Registered Angora Goats. Correspondence solicited.

**GOATS WANTED.**

I want to buy 500 head of common female goats for breeding. Write me price and number you can deliver on cars nearest station. Address E. C. ROBERTSON, 501 Binz Building, Houston, Tex.

**ANGORA GOATS—WRITE TO H. T. FUOHS** 1712 Grimm Fox, Marble Falls, Tex

**SHEEP.**

**SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.**

I have for sale a few fine Shropshire Bucks, 1 and 2 years old. These bucks are from my registered buck Turner, weight 220 pounds, sheared 18-4 pounds of wool. W. C. McKAMY, Frankford, Tex.

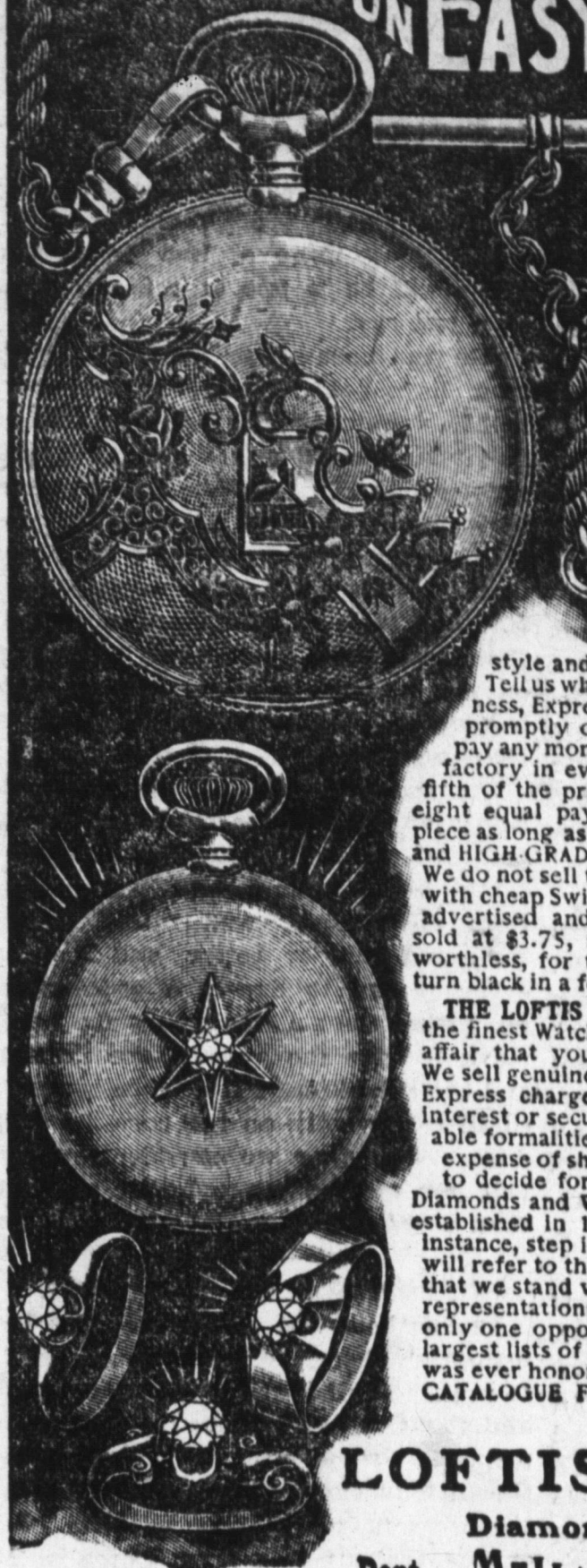
the sheep is, perhaps, the most—but unquestionably among the most—impressible of animals in this respect. It is also one of the most emphatic principles laid down by Darwin that degeneracy is a much stronger and influential principle in the production of animals than improvement is; for when animals are "let alone"—so to speak—and accident is the rule, degeneration is a sure and certain result. This we may think is a very wise purpose in nature, and a stimulus as well, to mankind to exercise the best skill resulting from the most careful study in the breeding of our domestic animals. And surely the most important part of this study applies to the selection of the most robust parents for the increase of a flock.

We will not go further in this regard than the selection of healthy parents for next year's lambs. There is the most profit in a healthy flock, and sheep, subject to any of the various diseases to which they are naturally prone, cannot produce healthy progeny. The word reproduction implies this fact, for it means, literally, to produce again. Thus the shepherd misses very seriously the full profit of his vocation if he fails to use every precaution, to cull the breeding flock of all degenerate ewes, and equally to use the very best sire he can procure, especially in regard to health, for the service of the best ewes.

We are now confining our attention solely to the matter of health. This is all important. Health is not a partial matter. It is the very basis for good conditions. It is to be recognized all over an animal. The fleece is one of the most prominent tests of it, or of a condition adverse to it. A smooth-wooled ewe will be generally a healthy animal. With this admirable indication there will be a clear, bright eye, quite free from any yellow tinge. This indicates trouble about the digestive organs, especially of the liver, and the animal cannot perform its functions properly unless its food can be duly digested and assimilated, and so brought into the best condition for making growth of every part of the body, including the fleece. In fact, the first indication of health is a clean, bright skin, covered with soft, elastic and strong fibers of wool. Next comes the eyes. Any yellow tinge of the eye is a sure indication of weakness of the liver, and this affects the whole system, retards growth of the body, and wool as well, and is sure to be inherited by the lambs. It is well to know and consider that inherited weakness becomes more serious every generation, and equally the contrary is true. Strength adds to strength, and strength of constitution is the very center and way to the maintenance of condition in a flock, and considering the natural comparative weakness of constitution of sheep, it is easy for them to fall back and hard to recover a loss. At the same time we may be sure that when a flock is strong, healthy and stout, of good, even form, with good bone and full flesh, having clear eyes, clean noses and eager appetite, active in motion, and regular in all the digestive functions, all other of its natural conditions will be equally favorable, and that if these conditions are kept up until the lambs appear, these will be like the parents, healthy, strong, successful in birth and rearing, and will show in time in the character of their progeny that like will produce like in respect of health and condition, and successful functional disposition every time.

Thus the shepherd's breeding season is like the farmer's seeding time, and as good seed, sown in good ground, will reproduce itself and increase and multiply with due profit, so the healthy flock of ewes, served by an equally good ram, will next spring give a good account of themselves, and the continuance of this habit will insure a healthy flock, sound fleece and satisfactory profit, with all the results of this: A love for the flock and an increasing and enduring satisfaction. Doubtless the too common dissatisfaction with a flock is due to errors in the management of it. And the most important parts of the shepherd's business are, first, the choice of the best foods; a wise variety in the feeding; watchful care to avoid excess in it, and especially at this time, wise thought and caution in the selection of it.—American Sheep Breeder.

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WEDNESDAY, NOV. 18, 1903.

The quarantine against American cattle established by the republic of Argentina several months ago on account of the epidemic of the foot and mouth disease in the East has been declared off, opening up another market abroad for American livestock and meat products.

Announcement is made that lemons as big as cantaloupes will constitute a part of the Texas exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase exposition. These were grown in the southern part of the state and are expected to discount the big pumpkins so dear to the hearts of farmers in the middle west.

It would seem that the broom corn boom in the southwest is about over, inasmuch as the buyers now announce that they are "waiting for low prices." Owing to the short crop in Illinois and Missouri it was a great source of income while the high market lasted and farmers who have sold adapted to this crop should plant some as an experiment next year.

Just where the cowman's paradise is located has not yet been determined, but sheepmen from New Mexico are boldly asserting that golden hoof heaven is located in their territory, and judging from the way they describe conditions in that country the estimate is not far wrong. If the section around Carlsbad and Roswell is good for sheep, why should they not thrive in West Texas?

At last a sure method of killing off Johnson grass is said to have been discovered by Prof. W. J. Spillman, a government expert who has been experimenting with tangled masses of vegetation on a farm near Columbus, Tex. This announcement is on a par with another recently promulgated by the agricultural department to the effect that an antidote for loco weed poisoning had been found. It was commonly supposed that nothing short of a steam plow operated by a baker's dozen of "horsepower" would ever disturb the rank growths so dreaded by the man who essays to put a new tract of land under cultivation. Stumps are no more tenacious than the offshoots of this pest. If Prof. Spillman really has discovered a remedy he is entitled to pose as public benefactor.

It is gratifying to note that many of the suggestions made at the recent cotton interests convention in Dallas are being put into practice by farmers throughout the state. There are some important points not touched upon at the meeting which the Journal may have something to say about before planting time comes 'round again.

Travelers in Texas who have been mingling among the farmers observe that the latter are enthusiastic on the subject of hogs and that many have already arrived at the conclusion that pork is the most profitable crop they can raise. Some of the swine papers have been watching the situation from a distance and are now boldly predicting that in the near future Texas will rank as one of the leading hog states of the Union. All these are hopeful signs of the times.

## BETTER PRICES PREDICTED.

It seems to be the general impression among those who are best posted on market conditions that the present ruinous prices paid for cattle on the hoof will become a thing of the past during the next few months. The effect of poor corn crops in some sections has been a rush of poorly finished stock to the packing centers. There is an acknowledged liberal quantity of soft

corn in the "belt" which must be used to fatten livestock upon and this has created an active demand for feeders which augurs well for the future. The Chicago Livestock Reports sums up conditions as follows:

"Notwithstanding the prospect that the corn will fall below an average yield, we believe the outlook warrants us in expressing the opinion that the man who buys feeders at the prices now prevailing and turns them into beef will realize a profit on his investment. How large or how small that profit will be is one of the things no man can say.

"Be the corn crop big or little we must have beef. If corn is high there will be fewer cattle fattened and as an inevitable result prices for such will correspondingly advance. Because feeders bought last fall at \$5.00 and \$5.50 failed to make money is no reason that they are not a safe investment at \$4.00 and \$4.50, at which prices good to choice well bred feeders can be bought on the Chicago market, with a plain but useless class at 25 and 50 cents per 100 pounds less.

"At the present time, in the very height of the western cattle movement and with enormous supplies of killing cattle being poured into the market from all sources, well fattened beefs command \$6.00 or better, and there is every reason to expect a strengthening rather than a weakening fat cattle market, after the grasses are through and the slaughterers are again compelled to rely wholly on the corn-fed product. Altogether we consider the outlook for feeding much better this fall than a year ago."

## OPPOSITION TO MACARONI.

As has been the case since time immemorial, there are some always ready to grab hold of the coat tails of progress and shout "whoa," hence the announcement that some mill men are opposing the introduction of macaroni wheat on the western plains was to have been expected about this time. Cerealist M. A. Carleton of the department of agriculture is the target for these shafts of criticism, owing to the fact that he it was who pointed out to settlers in the semi-arid districts how best they could raise a profitable crop. That macaroni wheat is "hard" and consequently requires a little more pressure to grind than the ordinary soft varieties is admitted but this is not sufficient cause for its elimination. In many sections it will yield 25 or more bushels to the acre where owing to lack of moisture, five wheat does not produce more than 12 to 14 bushels. This ought to be a sufficient argument in its favor.

A few months ago the government was exerting strenuous efforts to find a market for macaroni wheat abroad, but since then not a few of the flouring mills in different parts of the country, notably those in the Dakotas, have introduced the necessary machinery to grind it and the residents of those states are using the product in preference to ordinary wheat flour, finding the bread of superior quality and texture. The "kicks" come from those unprogressive millers in and near the macaroni growing districts who depreciate the necessity for making alterations in their plants, and it does not require the foresight of a prophet to predict that their protests will amount to naught.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

## DAVID'S CHARGE TO SOLOMON.

November 29.—1 Chron. 28: 1-10.  
Golden Text.—Trust in the Lord with all thine heart. Prov. 3:5.

1 And David assembled all the princes of Israel, the princes of the tribes, and the captains of the companies that ministered to the king by course, and the captains over the thousands, and captains over the hundreds, and the stewards over all the substance and possession of the king, and of his sons, with the officers, and with the mighty men, and with all the valiant men, unto Jerusalem.

2 Then David the king stood up upon his feet, and said, Hear me, my brethren, and my people: As for me, I had in mine heart to build an house of rest for the ark of the covenant of the Lord, and for the footstool of our God, and had made ready for the building:

3 But God said unto me, Thou shalt not build an house for my name, be-

cause thou hast been a man of war, and hast shed blood.

4 Howbeit the Lord God of Israel chose me before all the house of my father to be king over Israel for ever; for he hath chosen Judah to be the ruler; and of the house of Judah, the house of my father; and among the sons of my father he liked me to make me king over all Israel:

5 And of all my sons, (for the Lord hath given me many sons,) he hath chosen Solomon my son to sit upon the throne of the kingdom of the Lord over Israel.

6 And he said unto me, Solomon thy son, he shall build my house and my courts: for I have chosen him to be my son, and I will be his father.

7 Moreover I will establish his kingdom forever, if he be constant to do my commandments and my judgments, as at this day.

8 Now therefore in the sight of all Israel the congregation of the Lord, and in the audience of our God, keep and seek for all the commandments of the Lord your God: that ye may possess this good land, and leave it for an inheritance for your children after you for ever.

9 And thou, Solomon my son, know thou the God of thy father, and serve him with a perfect heart and with a willing mind: for the Lord searcheth all hearts, and understandeth all the imaginations of the thoughts: if thou seek him, he will be found of thee; but if thou forsake him, he will cast thee off for ever.

10 Take heed now; for the Lord hath chosen thee to build an house for the sanctuary: be strong, and do it.

At the time of this lesson David was an old man. Adonijab had attempted to secure the throne, but was defeated by David's promptness in having Solomon anointed and enthroned King. It had been told David by Nathan that he would not be allowed to build the temple, but that Solomon, his son, should do so. It was understood by the people that Solomon was to succeed his father David as King and it was David's desire. The topic of this lesson, David's charge to Solomon, is fully covered by the golden text. "Trust the Lord with all thine heart." David's admonition to his people and then to his son was that unless they did this, they could not expect God's blessing. Take heed now—know thou the God of thy father, and serve him with a willing mind. Solomon did this and was most greatly blessed of all men, in the grand work which he accomplished. He was truly the wisest of men.

## DEALING WITH DIFFICULTIES.

Look at difficulties through the big end of the telescope! Under too close an inspection, the smallest obstacle will seem unsurmountable. One of the early Union generals in the Civil War was continually making an exhaustive and ever-increasing study of the enemy's strength, until he had frittered away an army in trying to anticipate every possible danger. Then came a man who believed in fighting, rather than fearing, and the Union cause was won. And so with all the difficulties of life,—they are to be regarded as an incentive rather than a hindrance,—a spur rather than a drag.

When the saintly Isaac Watts began to write hymns, he said that he wished to write "songs before unknown." He meant that he wished to write better hymns than those used at that time in the church. But he expressed a deep truth in that first quaint stanza of his. Every one of us has for the world a song before unknown. We do not need great genius nor uncommon powers in order to sing our song. It is in our nature. God placed it there. If we are true and earnest, it will sing itself. It may not come in what is ordinarily called music or poetry, or in anything else that attracts the attention of many. Our message to the world is not so much in one thing that we can do, as in the spirit of our hearts showing itself in all that we do. Our message is our self, and because it is ourself, no other human being can deliver our message for us. Let us not think that we are not needed on the side of all that is good. Truth is older than the light, but the revelation of truth which God makes through every one of us, if we let him, is newer than the morning. Not because the world needs us, but because the world needs our God, let us yield ourselves to him.

A two days' session of the Farmers' institute will be held at Pond Creek, O. T., Dec. 1 and 2. "Storage Reservoirs for Flood Waters" will be the principal topic for discussion.

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Selden R. Williams, president; George B. Latham, secretary.

**DOLLAR WHEAT PREDICTED.**

Commenting on the present condition and future of the wheat market, Mr. A. I. Valentine, president of the Armour Grain company at Chicago said last week after a personal investigation of conditions in the Northwest: "The situation suggests come lower prices in the immediate future and while the present heavy movement is under way. There has been some reselling of wheat by country millers who overbought themselves, and most of their wheat is going back to Minneapolis. There was an extraordinary profit in flour grinding through October, as much as \$1 a barrel at some of the milling points, and that led to a good deal of enthusiasm in some instances in the buying of wheat. There is every reason for a liberal movement to market, and the millers generally have become a little timid about the existence of the premium. But most of those I saw at Duluth were bullish on wheat. The impression I got as to the Northwestern crop was that the total was a small one, and that the scarcity of wheat would be felt at some time on the crop. In North Dakota there was a good yield and a fine quality. In the southern part of Dakota and in southern and central Minnesota the quality suffered severely. Everywhere there are evidences of the excessive rains they had up there. Although there has been no rainfall for a month in the Northwest, the Minnehaha Falls there, which every sight seer knows is usually a pretense of falls, is now a torrent, and the St. Anthony Falls have a splendid power. At Duluth they say they are doing a fair business in cash wheat, both with the Eastern millers and for export. In the Northwest generally the sentiment is that there will be a high price some time on this crop. I am a \$1 wheat man myself. But it is a May proposition, and not a December."

**FARMER ORGANIZATION.**

Any sort of a business organization by farmers is at once denominated a "farmers' trust," and it is treated accordingly by uninformed critics. It may be that some things in the nature of farmers' trusts have been attempted, but always by others than farmers, and they never amounted to anything, and are not likely to. A farmers' trust in the sense that a coal, iron ore, petroleum or analogous interest may be a trust or monopoly, is an unthinkable thing. A trust is a monopoly, and to monopolize the growing of farm crops by any possible combination of farmers presupposes that the combination can monopolize sunshine rain, or other natural elements necessary to vegetable growth. So a farmers' trust can exist only as a figment of an addled brain, and is not worth discussing.

A farmers' organization based on

the determination to reduce the cost of getting their products and supplies from field or factory to consumers, and by that means enhance their net profits, is a meritorious and practicable scheme, because an eminently ethical one. Decreased cost of transportation and the elimination of unnecessary middlemen, with their often huge profits are essential and legitimate ends to strive for, and to that accomplishment farmer organization is necessary, may be effective, and is above adverse criticism. Such farmer organization is now an accomplished fact in several lines. In many neighborhoods elevator or warehouse associations have demonstrated what may be accomplished in the handling of grain. There are still more numerous examples in dairying, and an enormous enlargement of the principle in the field of insurance.

None of these are trusts in any sense, but all of them have increased the price of products or decreased the cost of service by eliminating useless go-betweens, sponges that simply absorb much of the substance that others produce. It is not necessary to pass products through the sponges, is the lesson that farmer co-operation has learned to some extent, and is rapidly learning to a much larger one.

A small beginning was made in Minnesota recently toward forming an organization, the object of which will be to extend the application of the principle described, and it is hoped that an active interest will be taken in it. The possibilities of co-operation among farmers are too great to be ignored, and "What's in the wind, brother?" ought to be the question wherever the subject is broached. But, as has often been said before in these columns, the beginning of a general co-operation must be made at home. Neighbors must learn to act together, to have confidence in each other, to learn in the district school of co-operation and how to cooperate, then they will be prepared for the more extended or college work, and so on to the grand ultimate.—Farm, Stock and Home.

**CALF POWER THE LATEST.**

A dairyman of El Paso county put a milk-separator in his cow barn where he was milking sixty cows. A tread power run by a calf was used. Objection was at first raised by the calf but as it got no breakfast until the work was done it soon tumbled to the situation. Stanchions for the young calves were arranged at one end of the building and a gallon milk crock was placed in front of each calf. In a few minutes after the milk had been taken from the cow it had been run through the separator and fed to the calf. The many advantages of such a plan must be apparent to every man who has grown weary under the belt trying to grind out the morning milking with one of the hand machines.

**REAL ESTATE.**

**ON THE INTERURBAN**—Lots in Grand Prairie for sale. Healthful location, beautiful scenery, fine artesian water; prices reasonable. E. W. DALLAS, Grand Prairie, Tex.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE**—65 acres of fine black waxy and black sandy land, seven miles from Fort Worth, in the edge of the prairie; house, cribs, plenty water; price \$30 per acre; \$250 cash, balance \$200 a year. 150 acres sandy loam land 10 miles from Fort Worth on gravel road; 80 acres in cultivation, balance timber, pasture, good grass; 8 acres in orchard and vineyard; very good house, barn and outbuildings; nice location, near schools, churches and stores; free mail route by the place daily; price \$17.50 acre; \$400 cash, balance easy terms. 59 acres good black sandy and sandy loam, 6 miles from Fort Worth, on gravel road; near schools and churches; near railroad station; price \$20 per acre; \$250 cash, balance \$150 a year; will take 25 to 100 head of cattle in on either of the above places, or will take horses and mules. Write for pamphlet containing list of farms. **HAMPTON & MORRIS, 1407 Main St., Fort Worth, Tex.**

**1200 ACRES** of land; over 600 acres of black sandy land in fine state of cultivation, balance good grass, over 100 acres fine pecan grove; abundance of timber for farm, pecan, oak, cedar, etc.; plenty of fine building stone on land; good church house, good school near by; three flowing artesian wells on farm, plenty to irrigate a large portion of the farm, and Brazos river runs three-fourths of the way around it; one rock-house, two rooms 16x16 each, with hall, side rooms and front gallery; large gin house for barn, and eight tenant houses; good peach orchard; several springs of fine water; a fine fruit and vegetable farm combined with good ranch. Price \$12,000; half down, balance to suit purchaser. We have a great number of farms from \$500 to \$30,000 for sale, as fine fruit and vegetable country and as healthy as there is in Texas. Write or come and see. **GLEN ROSE REAL ESTATE CO., Glen Rose, Tex.**

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

**HONEY**, guaranteed pure, 60-lb. cans, 84 per pound. W. B. GEHRETES, R. R. No. 4, San Antonio, Tex.

**FOR** next four months we will need all the turkeys we can get. Correspond with **WHITE PRODUCE COMMISSION CO., Bonham.**

**SNOW-WHITE** Holland Turkeys, full-blood, easily raised as chickens, \$5 per pair. R. M. ATWOOD, New York, Tex.

**ARITHMETIC SELF TAUGHT**—Do not despair because through neglect you have forgotten what you once learned about Arithmetic. Prof. Spangenberg's New Method requires no teacher. 194 pages; price 50 cents. Best book ever published. **GEO. A. ZELLER, Pub., 118 S. 4th, St. Louis, Mo. Established 1870.**

**HOWARD PAYNE** Business College, Brownwood, Tex., best shorthand teachers, best equipment, best inducements, literary course without additional charge. Catalogue prepaid.

**I MAKE AND SELL** strictly pure Rib-bone Cane Syrup with all its sugar; the best cheaper than adulterations cost. Address J. E. McGuire, Wharton, Tex.

**FOR SALE**—Thoroughbred Barred Plymouth Rocks and Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. J. B. MATHESON, Kennedale, Tex.

**EXTENSION AXLE NUTS**—Make an old buggy run like a new one. Quick sellers; profitable. Agents wanted. **HARDWARE SPECIALTY CO., Box 156, Potlatch, Mich.**

**HEAVES** cured permanently. Send 50c cash for recipe. H. E. SMITH, Red Oak, Tex.

**WE PAY \$22** a week and expenses to men with rig to introduce Egyptian poultry compound to farmers. **EGYPTIAN CO., Dept. H, Parsons, Kan.**

**LADIES**—When in need send for free trial of our never failing remedy. Relief sure and certain. **PARIS CHEMICAL CO., Dept. 24, Milwaukee, Wis.**

**ANY FARMERS' CLUB**, merchant or any one sending me a check for five hundred dollars I will send them five hundred bushels of my fine premium prolific cotton seed and one fine Shorthorn bull and cow; the bull coming three, deep red with white spots on flank, will weigh 1400 pounds; registered cow, is deep red and a beauty, with her second calf, will drop calf in the spring. Any one sending me a check for four hundred dollars I will send four hundred bushels of my seed and the registered bull, or a very fine Vanderbilt cow with ten fine pigs just weaned; she cost me one hundred dollars. The one sending me a check for three hundred dollars gets three hundred bushels of seed and a fine Shorthorn cow. The one sending check for two hundred dollars gets two hundred bushels of seed and a fine young Shorthorn bull. One sending me a check for one hundred gets a fine pair of Vanderbilt pigs and one hundred bushels of seed. One sending me a check for fifty dollars gets fifty bushels of seed and one fine pig, Vanderbilt stock. One sending me a check for \$25 gets twenty-five bushels of seed and one of my famous cultivators. Address **GEORGE W. TRUITT, La Grange, Ga.**

**FOR SALE CHEAP**—Four horse power steam engine and six horse power boiler; almost new and in perfect condition. F. H. CAMPBELL & CO., Fort Worth, Tex.

**FOR SALE**—Greyhound pups from registered stock, \$5 each. **CARL REESE, Josephine, Tex.**

**SEND** one dollar for fistula recipe that will cure any case in the world. Address Box 45, Munday, Tex.

**ASTHMA**—Taylor's Asthma Remedy will cure any case of Asthma if used exclusive of all other remedies. Regular size box by mail 35c, 3 boxes for \$1. **T. TAYLOR & CO, Green Cove Springs, Fla.**

**FOR FINE BARGAINS** in lands and ranches in the best stock farming part of the Panhandle, write to **WITHERSPOON & GOUGH, Hereford, Texas.**

**COW BOYS' BOOTS SPECIALTY**—We make anything in the line of Boots and are strictly up-to-date; nothing but the best stock used, and put up in first-class shoemaking. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices. **A. H. BOEGEMAN, Hillsboro, Tex.**

**MANAGER WANTED** in this county and adjoining territories to represent and advertise an old established wealthy business house of solid financial standing. Salary \$21 weekly, with expenses additional, paid each Monday by check direct from headquarters. Expenses advanced, and horse and carriage furnished when necessary; position permanent. Address **SECRETARY, 600 Monon Building, Chicago, Ill.**

**IF YOU** want a bargain in a complete gin plant in good location, address Box 268, Van Alstyne, Tex.

**YOUNG MEN**, why not learn telegraphy for railroad positions? Tuition reasonable, and students can earn board while attending school. Positions secured; write for catalogue. **HOUSTON TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Houston, Texas.**

**TEXAS SECRET SERVICE BUREAU**—M. N. Cure, Manager; formerly San Antonio Detective & Protective Agency. Established 1887. Furnishes reliable and experienced detectives for civil and criminal investigations. No. 912½ Congress Ave., P. O. Box 641, Houston, Texas.

**MORPHINE**, whiskey habits cured in 20 days without pain. Deposit money in bank, pay when cured. Railroad fare paid both ways in case of failure. Will place you in correspondence with patients cured. Write **MATTHEWS HOME, San Antonio, Texas.**

**HAT AND DYE WORKS.**

Largest factory in the Southwest. Latest process for cleaning and dyeing. Lowest prices for first class work. Catalogue free. Agents wanted. **WOOD & EDWARDS, 234 Main St., Dallas, Tex.**



**SWINE**

Now is the time to breed the sows for an early spring litter.

It is quite important to commence feeding fall pigs early, in order to have them well accustomed to eating before cold weather sets in.

**SOME HOG FEEDING TESTS.**

The Missouri station recently published the results of some experiments to determine the relative value of different kinds of pasturage for hogs in connection with corn. During a feeding period of ninety days the cost of producing 100 pounds of pork on the various pastures is given below:

Corn and blue grass	3.92
Corn and rape	3.49
Corn and clover	3.20
Corn and alfalfa	2.96

This speaks volumes for clover and alfalfa pasturage. During this period of ninety days, another lot of pigs was fed corn and skim milk instead of corn and pasture. Corn in all cases was figured at 40 cents per bushel, while skim milk was 15 cents per 100 pounds. Corn and skim milk produced 100 pounds of pork for 2.84, still cheaper than the alfalfa pasture. This again shows the great value of milk as a hog food. The pigs under experiment weighed from 40 to 50 pounds each at the beginning of the trial and gained from three-quarters to one and three-quarters pounds per day each. It will be seen also that these results confirm the statement that early meat is the cheapest to produce.

**METHODS OF RAISING HOGS.**

The reason I believe it is possible for many people to be able to succeed in farming is because there is more than one way of doing the same thing and making money. These rules apply to the raising of hogs, writes B. F. Litton in Farmer and Stockman. How often have we seen it stated that the proper time to sell a hog is when he will weigh from 175 to 200 pounds, because after that it requires too much food for support, and a person loses money if he keeps them any longer, while an up-to-date farmer will say that it pays to feed them till they weigh 400 pounds. He advocates raising but one litter a year, and says that it is the best way, but some other man will tell you that you are losing money if you do not raise two litters a year, and so it goes. I have had better success with but one litter a year. I have always failed to have good luck with fall pigs. It takes more care and feed and consequently profits are less than

**POLAND CHINA.**

**RICHARDSON HERD POLAND CHINAS**  
Herd headed by the great Guy Wilkes 2nd, Jr., 20367, assisted by Texas Chief. Pigs for sale of the most fashionable strains. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. J. W. FLOYD, Richardson, Dallas County, Texas.

**SPRINGDALE HERD**  
of Poland-Chinas; nice lot of sows, granddaughters of the big boar, Catcher, the great St. Louis Fair winner; bred to a grandson of Perfect, I Know and Short Stop. C. W. THOMAS, Pottsboro, Tex.

**T. R. SANDIDGE,**  
Route 2, Smithfield, Tex., breeder of registered Poland China hogs, Angora goats, bred gilts ready to ship. Write me for particulars.

**FOR SALE—**  
Choice Poland-China pigs by best boars in the United States. Write for prices. A. B. JOHNSON & CO., Cisco, Tex.

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Poland Chinas for sale. Bred Gilts; 1 January and 4 February males; also a choice lot of May pigs ready to ship. A. MILLER, Box 235, Sherman, Tex.

**FOR SALE—**  
Blooded Poland China pigs, eligible to registry. Address J. T. JACKSON, Richardson, Tex.

**FINEST TYPE REGISTERED**  
Poland China pigs, \$25 per pair; grown hogs higher. J. H. CATES, Decatur, Tex.

**SHERMAN HERD**  
Poland China and Duroc Jersey thoroughbred hogs. In this herd is a majority of the prize winners at Dallas and San Antonio fairs 1902; 125 pigs ready to ship in June and July. Write for full information. C. D. HUGHES, Sherman, Tex.

**HOGS! HOGS! HOGS!**  
The new type of Hogs—Guinea-Essex. I now have an established breed, all solid black; short, thin ears; short head; long, low, broad backs; matures early; can be fattened any age—in fact, are always fat; very prolific. Pigs and young hogs for sale. WELTON WINN, Santa Anna, Tex.

they are otherwise. Then there are other good farmers who make a practice of buying all their pigs, and claim that they can buy them cheaper than they can raise them, and so buy of their neighbors. One man tells me he can make as much money from a good brood sow as he can from a milch cow. Some farmers will make a success raising pigs from young sows, while others will not keep anything but old sows, and some say one old sow is as good as two young ones. Some prefer black hogs, while perhaps their neighbors raise white, and the next day not care what the color is so long as they are good individually. Much more depends on the man who owns the hogs and feeds them than the breed. I have seen a farmer take a fine hog and spoil him in six months, while I have seen others take a poor hog and in the same length of time transform him so you would not know him. I will say that there is more than one way of raising a hog and doing it right.

**HINTS ON HOG FEEDING.**

The following conclusion or swine feeding as the result of a number of experiments, is given by Professor E. E. Elliott of the Washington Station:

1. Wheat appears to be the food best adapted for long-continued feeding. In each case the pigs receiving this grain maintained steadier advancement than any of the other lots.

2. The addition of peas or oats to a mixed ration does not show any practical advantage over wheat alone. This should not be taken as conclusive evidence against the feeding of these grains in combination.

3. The greater cost of peas stands in the way of their profitable use as a grain feed when combined with the grains herein noted.

4. The results secured from barley are in both tests disappointing. Whether fed in combination or alone, it stands at the foot of the list.

5. Experiment 1 shows that one bushel of wheat will produce 12.3 pounds of pork. In the second experiment only 10.8 pounds were produced from this quantity.

6. The mixed rations produced for the same pounds of grain eaten 12.9 pounds of pork in experiment 1 and 9.5 in experiment 2.

7. Barley in combination with wheat gave lower results than when alone. Sixty pounds of barley produce 9.02 and 8.1 pounds of pork respectively.

8. The general result in amount of food eaten is somewhat above the averages reported elsewhere, but the gain per day is above the average also.

9. With fattened hogs, bringing 5-12 to 6 cents a pound, there is a heavy profit to be made in feeding wheat. This cannot be said of barley.

10. To feed the animal slightly below rather than up to the limit of its capacity is probably the wiser plan to pursue.

11. Feeding hogs must have sufficient exercise to enable them to maintain an appetite. No extra amount of care will replace this requirement.

12. Experiment 2 shows that the feeding of hogs for a long period without change of rations or feeding grounds may prove decidedly unprofitable.

**THE PIG AT WEANING TIME.**

Where it is desirable to breed the sow when the pigs are six to eight weeks old, they should be removed as soon as they can be depended upon to partake of milk or other soft feed. If one has plenty of good sweet skim milk at all times, little time is lost in the growth of the litter by early weaning, while the sow does not get thin and run down as she does when the pigs are allowed to suck after they are old enough to shift for themselves.

Much is gained by having two fine, healthy litters a year, and this is easily possible if each litter is weaned at the proper time. I do not believe in leaving them with the sow until they wean themselves, as they depend too much upon the mother for nourishment when they should be learning to eat. Eight weeks is a sufficient time to elapse from birth to weaning.

Have a good, light pen where the sunshine can penetrate every nook and corner, if they must be confined. It is

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The great interest of this age in music, makes it necessary for those who wish to keep pace with the times to have the best. Those who are learning to play need good instruments, as better progress is insured by using a superior instrument. Realizing this and desiring to maintain our reputation for supplying superior instruments, we offer only that high standard of excellence in pianos and organs that will keep our good repute, and satisfy each and every purchaser.

Age alone supplies experience and it has been the good fortune of the Ross-Armstrong company to have as its members, gentlemen of long experience and unquestioned ability in their particular line of business, and those with a full knowledge of the essentials requisite to the construction of absolutely reliable and durable instruments. Any purchaser can be assured of getting full value for the sum invested in an instrument if purchased from a concern of this character.

Any good grade of piano or organ from the plain instrument of good quality at low price, to the most elegant and attractive instrument of highest quality and price, can be had at any time from the Ross-Armstrong company. Pianos of upright, cabinet grand, and concert grand styles, in all finishes, such as mahogany, walnut, antique oak, burl walnut and San Domingo mahogany, can be furnished to those who desire such, at reasonable terms and lowest prices. "The best that money can buy in all grades, and every instrument fully guaranteed," is their motto.

Pianos are not sent out on trial. When you buy a piano from Ross-Armstrong company, you get a piano fully guaranteed and do not take any chances of buying a piano that has been on trial in half a dozen houses. You get a new unused piano that is not the refused and damaged instrument from some one else. A child can buy from them with the same safety that an older person can.

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"The strict uniformity of prices and the high integrity of the concern makes it possible for a child to buy a musical instrument from Ross-Armstrong company with the same safety of an experienced grown person."

"The Ross-Armstrong company music house is one institution in our city that will treat a laborer the same as a crowned head in the purchase of a musical instrument. They have been known to our people for years."

Music is said to be "the language of the soul." It is true that it inspires to higher purposes, and has a refining and elevating influence. It is an introduction to the better circles of society and makes friends with good people everywhere. In buying a musical instrument the thoughtful parent will not fail to consider these things in the best interest of their children.

A liberal plan of purchase is offered to those who bear good reputations for paying their obligations. The so-called, irresponsible "agent," who has neither character nor reputation, does not handle the instruments of the Ross-Armstrong company. These instruments are not of the inferior class that are "trafficked" around for any and all kinds of "trade" but are of that high class of instruments that appeal to those who buy fine instruments and appreciate them.

Those buying by correspondence who live at a distance can rest assured that they will get as fine selections as if they were present in person to see for themselves.

When purchases are made by correspondence, parties have the advantage of having everything fully written down so no possible misunderstanding can arise. The attention of cash buyers at all times is invited with a guarantee to them of full value for their money. ROSS-ARMSTRONG CO., Pianos, Piano Players, Pipe Organs, Church and Parlor Organs, 711 Houston street, Fort Worth, Tex.

much better, however, to confine the sow and let the little fellows have free range for a time, at least. Provide warm sleeping quarters with plenty of dry straw for bedding. Comfort amounts to as much as good feed for little pigs.

If they are slow in learning to eat, give them warm, sweet milk, without any ground feed, for the first few days, then gradually add the mill stuff until they become greedy for it. Shorts and ground oats are nutritious, and when mixed with unadulterated sweet milk, form an almost ideal growing ration for small pigs. Give them all the green stuff they will eat. Cut roots and vegetables, clover hay, alfalfa and pasture of wheat rye, blue grass or anything of the kind procurable, will pay well for all the time and labor required in providing them.—C. B. Barrett.

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Lv. SAN ANGELO	3.30 P. M.
Ar. TEMPLE	1.30 A. M.
" FORT WORTH	7.20 A. M.

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WOMANS DEPARTMENT

FASHION CHATTER.

Waists we must have anyhow, and it is a good thing for many of us that shirt waists hold their popularity so long, as in this way one skirt may be made to do double duty, for waists wear out much faster than skirts.

So with a pretty silk waist for evening; a velutina one for street, a flannel one for the house and perhaps one or two others of vesting or thick washable stuff a woman can get along with fewer skirts and look quite as pretty. The waists are, generally speaking, not so ornate as they were, and they are much more elegant for the difference.

There are some really beautiful French and Scotch flannels intended expressly for shirt waists. They are in all the fashionable colors and designs and are made up quite simply, with a few tucks or gathers at the shoulders, and are, as before, drawn to the front in a modified blouse shape. Some are worn with pointed belts, but the majority have straight ones, plain, draped or embroidered. Some of the fine ones are very beautifully devised, with all sorts of arrangements to make



WINTER BLOUSES.

them handsome, and these are made of the richest of silks and satin. Leather belts are very fashionable, but they are extra fine. Some are of plain leather, bound on the edges and stitched, while the others are of the best patent leather. Gun metal buckles are much liked for this kind of belt, but some have silver or gilt buckles.

Gun metal in dress material, silks for ties, velvets for hats and in buttons is exceedingly fashionable just now. Shirt waists have decorations made of bands of velvet ribbon, and on these are set several handsome buttons of this metal. These buttons are made in different shapes and sizes, some being oval and others pointed at the ends. These are called olives. They are showy, and when in steel set on a dark and rather dull color they light it up wonderfully.

One of the waists in the illustration shows the olive button down the front, with a row of fancy castle braid on each side; also on the cuffs and collar. This braid is offered in all the combinations of color of the season and in very many really artistic designs. Some of them are as fine as lace and, being made of silk, give an effect not obtained by any other trimming, this being partly due to the fact that it is so flexible that sharp corners can be turned and many new arrangements made which would not be possible with ribbon or with lace alone.

Among the stuffs made almost exclusively for the shirt waist is a new material in the flannel order which, it is claimed, will not shrink in washing. This is a great drawback in most flannels. It is produced in all the colors now in vogue in designs suitable for the material, but it has not struck me as being very pretty.

For evening wear there is a great variety of silks and china crapes, and some of the new mohairs are pretty enough to be used for this purpose. The liberty silks, taffetas, bleached pongees, some brocades and some china crapes are adapted to the making of evening waists for theater and informal occasions where full dress is not required. They are made on the same

lines as those here shown, but lace and embroidery and fancy stitches, fine castle braids and fancy buttons are all applied as trimming.

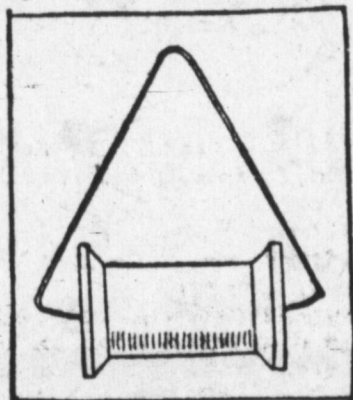
While I was trying to find out all I could about waists I saw some garments intended for the intimacy of one's own room, and, though perhaps they are out of place here, yet I shall mention them. One was a wrapper in soft wool de laine, with a small red dot on a gray ground. The gray was that known as French, and the red was crimson. The back of the dress was made in princess shape, while the front hung loose from a lace yoke to the feet. On the shoulders were caps of the white lace and cuffs of the same to the bishop sleeves. Around the bottom of the dress were five rows of very narrow black velvet ribbon, with large medallions of white lace placed over them all around. At the throat there was a dainty looped rosette of velvet ribbon, with twelve single ends of the ribbon in varying lengths, none shorter than six inches nor longer than twelve. At the end of each was a tiny bow with ends of the same ribbon. A rosette of long and narrow velvet loops is worn in the hair with this pretty home gown.

A neat little negligee of polka dotted silk extended several inches below the belt, where it was plainly hemmed. The belt was of ribbon to match the dot, and the cape collar was bordered top and bottom by a row of black lace insertion. A bow at the neck finished it. The sleeves were rather narrow bishop shape, with lace bands.

HENRIETTE ROUSSEAU.

CONVENIENT IN CROCHETING.

For one who crochets and knows the annoyance of having the spool of cotton roll about the floor, where it tangles and becomes soiled, the simple little spool holder in the illustration will fill a long felt want. Procure a strong wire hairpin and pinch it together at the top, making a loop by which the holder is hung from a button on the wearer's shirt waist. About three-quarters of an inch from the ends bend the points in, and these points can be sprung into the ends of the spool, which hangs in such a way that it unwinds easily with every move of the crochet hook.—Cor. Good Housekeeping.



A SPOOL HANGER.

APPLE COBBLER WITHOUT CRUST.

Here is a Boston Cooking School Magazine recipe for making apple cobbler minus the crust: Put two pounds of apples, pared, cored and sliced, in an earthen or granite pudding dish that can be covered; add a pound of white sugar, the juice of three lemons and, if agreeable, the grated rind of half a lemon; cook two hours in a moderate oven and turn into a mold; serve cold with cream.

BAKED WINTER PEARS.

Parboil winter pears until they begin to be tender. Place them in a tin baking pan, sprinkle generously with sugar and pour over them some of the water in which they were cooked. Baste frequently until very tender, then remove to the dish in which they are to be served. Cook down the juice in the pan, adding more sugar if necessary until it becomes a rich sirup. Pour over the pears and serve them with cream and sugar.

A COMPREHENSIVE ART.

After much meditation and experience I have divined that it takes as much sense and refinement and talent to cook a dinner, wash and wipe a dish, make a bed and dust a room as go to the writing of a novel or shining in high society.—Rose Terry Cooke.

FURNITURE POLISH.

Two-thirds of a cupful of butter, one and a quarter cupfuls of sugar, three-quarters of a cupful of sweet milk, two cupfuls of flour, two even teaspoonfuls of baking powder, two eggs, flavoring to taste. This rule will fill a pan 10 1/2 by 7 by 1 1/4 inches or make three layers.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

The perplexing question of gifts is one that arises at the approach of every Christmas. Charming indeed are some of the pretty trifles made by clever fingers out of bits of silk, satin, velvet and linen, with dainty laces and ribbons to form the decorations. A



BAGS AND TOILET TABLE TRIFLES.

dainty gift to add to one's personal belongings will always be appreciated by the friend whose tastes crave beautiful things, while anything that adds to the beauty of the home will bring joy to the housewife. The following illustrations and suggestions among a number originally presented by the Delincoator may prove helpful to those who are busy planning the Christmas offerings:

Now that all sorts of fancy knitting are so fashionable again a knitting bag is a convenience. The one shown is of figured silk, with a black velvet disk set in at each side. Plain silk is used for the lining, and ribbon forms the handle.

A handsome opera bag is made of richly embossed velvet, with the lining of plain silk over a wadded sheet. A silk cord run through a casing at the top closes it.

For the friend whose motto is a "place for everything and everything in its place" a set of toilet table trifles will be welcome. Three round boxes of different height are made of cardboard covered with silk and lined with silk and ornamented and labeled with the brush. They are arranged together on a foundation circle of silk covered cardboard and finished with ribbon.

Embroidered linen is used to make a pretty and useful collar case. It is mounted on strips of cardboard overlaid with scented wadding and is



COLLAR CASE AND EMBROIDERY APRON.

hinged together, book fashion, with ribbon. Ribbon tied in a bow at the center effects the closing.

An embroidery apron is an acceptable gift for the woman who indulges in fancy work, and fancy work is coming to its own again, now that fashion bids women to be feminine once more rather than mannish. A length of lawn, dotted swiss or linen turned up at the bottom, divided into pockets by rows of stitching and otherwise finished like the usual fancy apron, makes a pretty garment of this kind.

HIGH LIGHTS OF FASHION.

Paris modistes report the mole in great request, and it may be difficult to find a prettier or softer decoration for a winter dress than this attractive skin, which is figuring on so many of the new models. The possessors of beautiful ermine will be delighted to find that this favorite fur will again

be a whim of the season, combined with mousseline and gulpure for evening wear and charmingly arranged with moleskin, caracal or mink for promenade costume.

Especially fascinating are the fine glossy surface and manner of dressing the moleskin. It is extremely elegant and becoming to the face, while its dark drab, gray brown coloring, repeated in many examples of beaver cloth, makes it particularly harmonious as a garniture. It is pretty cut in scallops having tiny edgings of white ermine, velvet or silk when thus combined as tippets and shoulder capes. The one detriment will be a possibility of its not being a fur to last more than most fancies of the season.

Corduroy cloths and velvets have been seen a good deal abroad in champagne shades. These are mostly simply made, very often with fronts and lappets of gold embroidery softened with a jabot of old lace.

The revival of beautiful old fabrics, glorious furs and laces leads to the revival of harmonious trimmings. Very beautiful embroideries are being used on stoles, while silk trimmings of every kind, frayed out ruches, heavy silken and chenille fringes, silk braid, gold and silver passementerie play an important role, not to speak of the increased popularity of quaint buckles and buttons.

Sleeves are voluminous, though they still fit tightly on the shoulder. Everything seems to be V shaped, and basques are coming in apace on outdoor coats, at least on some fine imported models.

Moleskin color in fine cloth finds an exemplification in a skirt that rejoices in a deep and shallow flounce, the two hardly reaching to the knees, shaped, but with no fullness, and edged with glimp.

Peleries and three-quarter coats, semifitting at the back—indeed many are far more fitting than they were—are a feature in the fashions; yet, on the other hand, very loose backed coats cut after the kimono order, just crossing or meeting in front, are one of the newest styles.

The fancy flannelettes and flannels, so prettily printed, as also the mercerized flannels, will enable those with small dress allowances to turn out charmingly warm blouses. Velvetens in royal blue and emerald green and the fancy plushes with splashes of black, resembling ermine, will serve the same purpose.

For motoring and country purposes smart women are using leather hats of the staff variety, so adapted that they can be securely fastened to the head, thus insuring comfort.

Leather novelties are mostly in the line of motor garments, but leather also furnishes some unique garnitures for cloth gowns and wraps.

Hats of soft, hairy felt and beaver suit the present dress styles well.

An example in cream color has a crown that disappears behind a wide turned up brim, like the conventional highwayman's hat.

ETHEL W. BUSH.

JEWELS, SILVER AND LEATHER WARES.

Very open basket work in silver furnishes pretty decanter ornamentation.

Some new paddock sticks, leather covered, show royal copper mountings.

The pendant in every imaginable phase covers an immense field in the present vogue of jewelry.

Shell and gold and green enamel and gold are handsome combinations in opera glasses of the season.

A rich umbrella handle of ivory is spirally wound with cords of gold. Another in burnt ivory is wound with silver.

Vivid red, bright clear green, rich brown and other warm hues mark the autumn leather goods in bags, purses and cases of every kind.

Pierced silver is much to the fore in bric-a-brac and table service ware, and modern art work has robbed it of its former look of flatness and inferiority.

Asterias, moonstones, turquoise and jade are fashionable stones for the handsome handles that are provided, together with sets of gold points, for umbrellas.

The purchasing public seems never to tire of the bowknot and crown motifs in brooches, and some of the ribbon arrangements are prettier and more graceful than ever.



**MAVERICKS.**

S. A. Ingram and S. B. Tullous recently bought 640 acres of land six miles south of Midland at \$3 per acre.

W. W. Jones of Beeville, has gone to his Starr county ranch to superintend the feeding of 1500 beeves for the early spring market.

The movement of Texas cattle to market at present is principally from the Panhandle, Concho and Colorado City sections. Next spring it is expected there will be large shipments from the southern part of the state.

Mexican ranchmen are drawing on Texas cattle breeders for registered stock. Recently E. L. Taylor, a ranchman of Sonora, Mex., purchased of E. L. Renick of Stamford, Tex., 60 calves at \$50 each, and seven bulls at \$65 each, all Shorthorns.

Reports from Quanah state that most of the heifer calves of that section of the state have been sold off and shipped out of the country, which will later on reduce the cattle crop. The reason for this is the shortage of the pasture. All the herds have been cut down to the minimum.

The ranch of 12,500 acres twelve miles south of Wichita Falls in Archer county owned by Mrs. T. B. Jones, and familiarly known as the Archer pasture, was sold last week to Dale & Sons of Bonham, for \$100,000. Possession of part of the land is to be given Dec. 15 and the balance before April 15 next.

Feeding operations would be active at this season if the cattlemen were able to get the necessary cash with which to buy feed, but owing to the demoralized condition of the market banks and commission men are chary about loaning money on "cow" security.

A big land deal was recently closed at San Angelo, whereby a tract of 10,000 acres in Runnels county, known as the old Abe Miller pasture, was sold by W. H. Callyus, as agent for the Drumm Commission company of Kansas City, to C. A. Doose, A. Herring and R. Rutherford of Ballinger for upward of \$50,000. It is the intention of the purchasers to cut the land up in small parcels and sell it to farmers on fifteen years' time.

Dr. Louis A. Klein, federal quarantine inspector, has returned to Fort Worth from a trip to Quanah, where he went to supervise the dipping of 230 cattle in crude petroleum oil. This is the second dipping which has taken place at Quanah within the last month, and in both cases the results have been satisfactory, though no official recommendation for its adoption by the federal government will be made until other experiments can be made under different conditions.

Hundreds of fine calves have been lost from blackleg in the Texas range country this fall and very largely from the fact that ranchmen were resting in a state of fancied security. Only a few years ago the custom was to vaccinate every young animal on the ranch every year, and as long as this custom was in vogue the annual loss from this source was reduced to a minimum. Gradually the practice of vaccinating was allowed to lapse until this season, when the necessity was made so manifest from the large number of losses that the practice has been very generally resumed.

**STOCK YARD NOTES.**

Top hogs, \$5; top steers, \$3.80.

J. W. Karrer from D'Hanis had in Friday 27 steers of 931 pounds that sold at \$2.85.

A. P. Smith had in from Sweetwater Friday 30 calves of 159 pounds that sold at \$3.65.

Smith & McCaughey sent in from Lindsay, I. T., Thursday 75 head of 236-pound hogs that brought \$4.80.

The Llano Cattle company had in from Stamford Saturday 332 head of cows. Several carloads ranging from

720 to 840 pounds in weight went at \$2.15. They sold 4 heavy cows of 1077 pounds average at \$3, 46 cows of \$28 at \$1.60, and 25 cows of 758 pounds at \$1.50.

Donohue Bros. of Mulhall, I. T., had in 85 hogs averaging 216 pounds that sold at \$4.90.

R. E. McCormack from Oklahoma City sold 74 head of hogs, 240 pounds average, Thursday, at \$4.80.

J. H. Roscoe of Plano, Tex., was represented Friday by 75 hogs averaging 226 pounds, which sold at \$4.80.

C. A. Hagen sent in from Quay, O. T., Friday, 78 hogs that averaged 204 and sold at \$4.80, and 3 of 366 that sold at \$4.

E. Kille was in from Ripley, O. T., Thursday with 63 hogs, 232 pounds average, and 24 of 166 pounds, all selling at \$4.80.

H. S. Tom sent in from Floresville for Saturday's market 50 head of steers, of 1006 pounds average, that sold at \$3.10.

H. C. Calhoun had on the market from Tulsa, I. T., 48 hogs of 210 pounds that sold at \$4.75, 3 of 323 at \$4, and 2 of 325 at \$4.50.

The Oklahoma Packing company of Oklahoma City sold last Thursday 87 hogs of 205 pounds average at \$4.80, and 66 of 295 pounds at \$4.70.

N. W. Taylor of Sulphur Springs marketed Saturday a load of meal and hull fed cattle, of which 23 steers, averaging 1037 pounds, brought \$3.50.

Byers Bros., had five loads of steers on the market last Thursday. There were 119 head that averaged 1050 to 1070 pounds and sold at \$3.15. They sold one bull of 1500 pounds at \$2.

C. C. Wilson, from Pawnee, O. T., sold last Wednesday 7 hogs averaging 209 pounds and 7 pigs averaging 151 pounds at \$4.90.

S. King from Mexia, Tex., was represented by 21 hogs on the market of 167 pounds, and 10 pigs of 105 pounds, all of which sold at \$4.80.

L. Edwards of Seymour, Tex., shipped in for Friday's market 57 hogs, averaging 193 pounds, which sold at \$4.75 and 18 choice pigs averaging 101 pounds at \$4.80.

Babcock Bros. & Cheatham of Stillwater, O. T., had in last Wednesday one load of hogs. Eighty-nine averaging 226 sold at \$4.90, with 8 150-pound pigs at the same price.

T. J. Martin of Odessa marketed Saturday a big bunch of calves, 76 head of 164 pounds average selling for \$4; 125 of 211 to 243 pounds, at \$3, and 25 of 305 pounds average, at \$2.50.

D. L. Bopst of Watonga, I. T., had in Saturday one load of hogs, out of which 57 head, averaging 197 pounds, were topped out at \$4.90, with 136-pound pigs at \$4.80, and heavy roughs averaging 324 pounds at \$4.50.

A. T. Merchinson from Farmersville, Tex., had in last Wednesday a mixed car of sheep and hogs. Sixty hogs averaging 230 pounds sold at \$4.85, with 38 lambs of 65 pounds average at \$3.75, and 15 39-pound sheep at \$3.50.

**HERE AND THERE.**

El Paso is trying to secure the next annual convention of the National Livestock association.

Indications are that Kansas will be a liberal feeder of muttons during the coming winter.

Feeders from West Texas and the Panhandle have gone further east than ever before this season. Some are being finished for the holiday prime beef trade in the Genessee valley, New York.

The real and personal property of Col. G. M. Casey, the well known Shorthorn breeder of Clinton, Mo., have been attached to satisfy a judgment of \$50,000.

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Standard for Thirty Years. Sure Death to Sore Worms and will cure Foot Rot.

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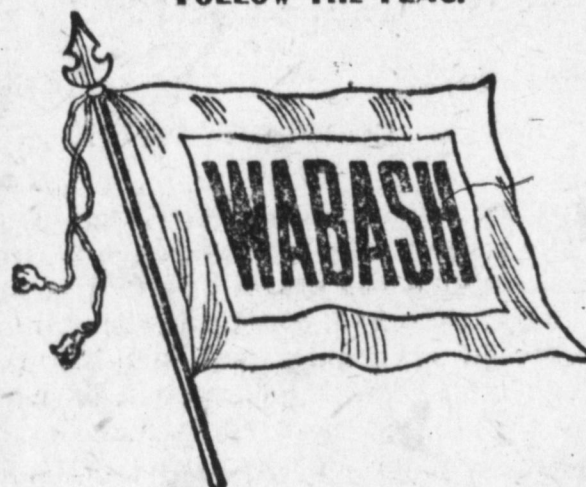
It will quickly heal wounds and sores on cattle, horses and other animals. Put up in 4 oz. bottles, 1/2 lb., 1 lb., 3 and 5 lb. cans. Ask for Buchanan's Cresylic Ointment. Take no other. Sold by all druggists and grocers.

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**THE HOUSEHOLD**

**DRESS AND FASHION.**

The charm of the ball gown illustrated here can hardly be portrayed in black and white. In sympathy with the liking for color that is overshadowing the "white" fad the trailing skirt is in pink china crape or gauze arranged in flat plaits, which are stitched midway with silk in a contrasting shade. The blouse draped sleeves and boux are of white muslin, while the



A BALL GOWN.

bolero and the hip stole that continues down the front of the skirt are in light green taffeta veiled with lace.

Evening gowns for full dress have many new features this season, and one



A THEATER WRAP.

of the most attractive of these is the frilly grace afforded by flounces, each five or six inches wide, that often reach to the knee.

Pertaining to evening dress also is the model of the second cut, which shows one of the latest styles of theater coat in cream or any of the light shades of fine French cloth, with a quilted silk lining, a collar and stole of lace and a fancy cape with velvet tabs finished with fancy buttons.

Old fashioned brocaded silks to be made up in combination with fine cloth

are making their appearance again. Velvet is back, but it is a velvet of this era, a velvet as supple as silk muslin, velvet that does not crush, that will stand plaiting and shirring and all the requirements of the present mode.

Wine color, it seems, is to be one of the favorites. Some of its tones, which range from deepest wine to a quite bright pink, are wonderfully becoming when perfectly fitted to the complexion. It is a charming color and is appearing in various mixtures of shades on hats.

Nattiest of house frocks are those made up with the housemaid's skirt and a blouse bodice with a smart waistband and, if liked, a little elaboration in the way of a lace cape collar. Any of the pretty flannels, cashmeres or other inexpensive fabrics of the season answers for them. In one of these, well made and well put on, a girl looks trig, neat and charmingly fit for everyday duties and pleasures.

With walking and day gowns leather belts are the newest wrinkle. They may be of morocco of the same color as the dress, with a leather covered buckle, or of tan or blue, pink or other fashionable shades. While some are in soft leather and rather wide others are but the narrowest strap.

AMY VARNUM.

**CATERING FOR TWO.**

Marketing for two is altogether different from ordering for a family of ten or even four. One young matron in her little nest of a home with one maid found that with her small family the right sort of a beefsteak seemed impossible at first, for they were satisfied with nothing less than a "thick cut" of the sirloin of heavy beef; but her butcher explained to her how to cut off the tough end to use in different ways, leaving the best part enough for two fine steaks for her family. She learned to use the tough end in the following ways: Chopped, seasoned and baked for a "beef loaf," chopped, broiled in one large hamburger steak, serving with mushrooms, or made into small balls, heated quickly in a very hot spider, serving with tomato sauce and French fried potatoes, or use the piece whole, stuffing with a rich bread dressing, roll, lard and fasten with skewers and roast in the oven, basting often. This resembles a fillet itself. She kept a four or five pound piece of farm bacon in the house. With their light breakfast they liked a taste of crisp bacon every morning and served it with many dishes. Thin slices of bacon browned crisp in a hot oven are very appetizing served on top of the steak, as little sausages go well as a garnish to a well browned turkey. The bacon was quite a necessary adjunct to their chafing dish suppers.

Once in awhile Jack called for his favorite stew, and this cheap but good dinner made up for the more expensive. She bought one pound of the neck of lamb or one pound of round steak cut up. She taught herself and then her maid to make a savory stew. The "pot roast," using two pounds of the under round, or flank of beef, was a good change with its tender dumplings.

Many suggestions might be added, but after all there is nothing for the young housekeeper like making the plunge herself and learning by experience.—M. E. Parmelee in Table Talk.

**HOUSEHOLD HINTS.**

Be sure to fix a place for flowers. They make a dull room look cheerful.

"The things which make for peace" are the corner stones of happy home building.

Steaming is the best way to cook old and tough fowls to make them as tender as possible.

There is no pudding better than a baked Indian one when sweet apples are cooked in it.

Look over your preserves often. Should any show signs of fermenting scald them over.

In cleaning furniture always apply alcohol sparingly, if at all, or it will destroy the polish.

Pieces of old flannel, merino and cotton flannel underwear cannot be excelled for household cleaning purposes.

Plain everyday potato parings are said to be better than shot for cleaning carafes, cruets and bottles. They do not scratch the glass.

**MENTAL LABOR.**

It was high tea and society day in the White Owl club. The topic for the high debate was, "Resolved, That better treatment should be accorded to women who perform mental labor."

Mrs. Sparkill opened the ball by asking the ladies to define each for herself what mental labor is. She herself, Mrs. Sparkill, found that in general mental labor for women was supposed to be cooking and all kitchen work, house cleaning, scrubbing and washing and ironing.

Miss Burdley objected to classifying cookery among mental works. She had been attending cooking school, she said, and if ever there was anything that might be called a fine art and aesthetic



"I BLISTERED MY HANDS BOTH TIMES."

It was the preparation of slightly hygienic and appetizing food for the civilized human palate. When a lady—a lady, mind you—trained for her occupation, wearing an immaculate blue cotton gown and white apron, prepares in a clean, bright kitchen whose pots and pans shine like silver a tomato salad garnished with boiled egg and parsley or sends to the tea table angel cake that even angels might be glad to get, why, "I should like to ask, Mme. President, if this is mental labor? In my judgment, no—a hundred times no! It is an occupation that belongs to the realm of art."

Then Mrs. Whackley rose. She said: "The first speaker classes house cleaning and that kind of work with mental labor. Now, I wash my own dishes and can sweep, dust, clean woodwork—yes, and wash windows better than anybody I have ever hired to do it. May I ask if there is anything more artistic when it comes to that than brilliantly burnished glass windows that let all the light through and when the sun shines just right on the cross panes scatter the rays and break them into prismatic colors glorious to behold? When you can pass your fingers over the window casings without getting them grimy with dust, when there is not a scrap of lint upon your rugs or in the corners, when you have wiped and polished your furniture till you can see yourself in it, is that mental labor? I find a little kerosene dropped upon the dust cloth!"

Down went the president's gavel. "Out of order," called the president.

"Well," continued Mrs. Whackley, who had the name of keeping the neatest house of any of the club members, "I only meant to say when I forgot myself that in my opinion house cleaning as well as cookery should be elevated from mental labor to the realm of art—industrial art, anyhow."

The White Owls evidently agreed with her, for all of them except one applauded her with enthusiasm. The one exception next obtained recognition and said she disagreed with the other speakers. Cooking and house cleaning were mental labor, fit only for those who have not brains to do anything better. She held up a pair of puny, fleshless, us-less looking hands.

"The Creator has appointed us all to our own spheres," she continued in a sort of weak, piping, atomic voice. "Now, I love, and any manual labor is

my life, never expect to do any. Twice in my life I have swept a room or tried it, and both times I blistered my hands and had to lie down an hour or two."

"Dear, dear!" said some of the Owls in a whisper

"I'd be ashamed to tell it," whispered Mrs. Whackley almost out loud, and several ladies nodded agreement. They did not applaud the speaker.

"I don't know why washing and ironing should be called mental labor," said the member who superintended the laundry class in a housekeeping school. "There's our head washerwoman. She never had the training we give our girls now, but she is just the cleanest, most fastidious creature. You should see the snowy linen, the shining garments, she turns out. She takes as much pride in them as any painter ever did in a fine picture. She is keeping her two children in school by her labor and is just as neat in appearance and refined in her manners and as gentle as any patroness of our housekeeping school. She's a regular old glorified wash lady."

Again the White Owls applauded. Mrs. Keturah Straightback, chairman of the executive committee, closed the discussion, as follows:

"Madam President, all I have to say is this: Where labor is rightly performed and in the right spirit there is no such thing as mental labor."

And all the Owls applauded tremendously. KATE SHARP.

**A FRENCH WALKING SKIRT.**

Quite one of the smartest of the new trotteur models is shown here. The



THE NEW TROTTEUR SKIRT.

skirt develops at the hem into groups of plaits, each stitched down beneath a mitered strap, while similar straps mark the plain front gore.

**A RICH SPICE CAKE.**

Cream two cupfuls of sugar and a cupful of butter together, add three well beaten eggs, a cupful of cold water and a teaspoonful each of nutmeg cloves and cinnamon; mix two tea



SPICE LOAF CAKE.

spoonfuls of baking powder in three and one-half cupfuls of flour and add to the other ingredients; dust a cupful of raisins and a cupful of currants thoroughly with flour and stir in just before putting the cake in the baking pan; bake in a moderate oven.—New Idea Magazine.

When you write to advertisers please mention the Journal.



## DAIRY

A cow requires three times as much water when she is giving milk as when she is not. Let bossy do the "mixing."

There is more profit in a small, well managed dairy than in a large one where neglect is apparent on all sides.

It is a bad practice to keep cows with horns in the same enclosure as those which have been dehorned.

The milk yield is generally more regular and uniform in winter than in summer.

Dairy cows that manifest a tendency to lay on flesh instead of producing milk should be sent to the butcher.

## PURIFYING THE CREAM.

During the last three years, considerable effort has been made to find a means by which the odor and taste of wild onion and bitter weed may be removed from milk and cream. In the spring of 1901, the writer was requested to try a patent compound claimed to remove all kinds of weedy taste from milk, but it proved to be an absolute failure. Cooking soda (saleratus) was also given a like trial, but failed of the purpose claimed for it by some people. Having failed so far to find anything that when fed to cows would remove weedy taste in the milk, the next step was treating the milk and cream. Bitter weed taste was removed entirely from cream by thoroughly mixing it with two or more parts of water at any temperature above 70 degrees Fahrenheit, and then running the whole through the separator. Salt-peter dissolved in water was tried as an aid in removing the bitterness, but as good results were secured without it as with it. Rapidly and slowly heating milk and cream to various high temperatures did not remove bitterness but often imparted a cooked taste. Butter made from washed cream (as above) was pronounced free of all bitterness by the station customers. Butter made from unwashed cream was decidedly bad and was often rejected by the customers. No means were found to remove the bitter weed taste from whole milk. In the spring of 1902 milk and cream were treated for the wild onion flavor the same as the previous year for the bitter weed taste.—Alabama Experiment Station.

## CHEESE MAKING AT HOME.

I am sure if many farmers knew how easily and almost inexpensively, cheese can be made at home, more homes would enjoy this nourishing food, observes a writer in Successful Farming. Here are the directions, and if followed, will make a delicious three pound cheese, good after four weeks, and better with age.

Take five gallons of sweet milk cream and all if it has set for a while. Heat until about milk warm. Dissolve one-half of a No. 1 rennet tablet in one half teacup of cold water. Stir well into the milk, add a tablespoon of salt and remove the milk from the fire and let stand. In from three to seven minutes, it will get thick like clabber:

## BLOCKADED.

Some in Every Household in This Vicinity, but they are Growing Less. The back aches because the kidneys are blockaded.

Help the kidneys with their work. The back will ache no more. Lots of proof that Doan's Kidney Pills do this.

It's the best proof, for it comes from people that have tested this wonderful remedy.

Mrs. C. H. Kemper of 2406 Baltimore Ave., Kansas City, Mo., says: "I had serious kidney trouble for six or seven years, accompanied by inflammation of the bladder. There was not much back-ache, but the principal symptom was distressing and too frequent action of the kidney secretions. I tried various remedies that were recommended to me, but received little if any benefit. Finally I procured a box of Doan's Kidney Pills at W. P. Hucker's drug store, corner of Eleventh and Walnut streets. I noticed the beneficial results of the treatment in a few days, and I was soon completely cured. I could go to bed and rest comfortably all night without being disturbed. My daughter also used Doan's Kidney Pills with good results."

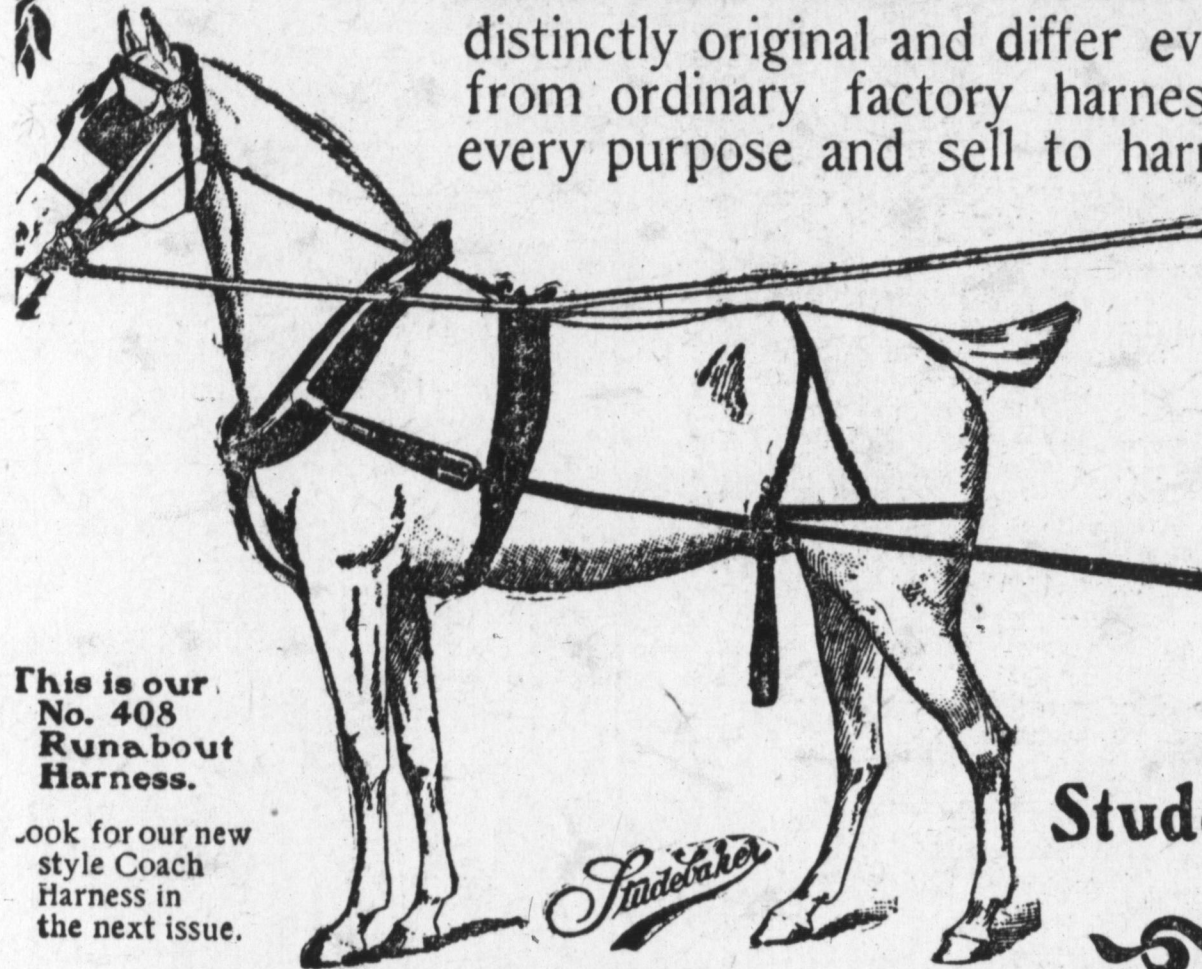
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This department of our business is larger and more completely equipped than many factories making harness only. The material and workmanship **ARE THE BEST PROCURABLE.** Our styles are distinctly original and differ even in little matters of trim from ordinary factory harness. We make harness for every purpose and sell to harness dealers at prices that



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Your stock will be incomplete without a full line of **Studebaker Harness.** They are of the long-wearing, **trade making and trade holding kind.**

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**Studebaker Bros. Mfg. Co.,**  
REPOSITORY.

WM. T. FULTON, Manager, 317-319 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas.

then let it stand two or three minutes longer when it is ready to cut or break up. Then with the hand, spoon, or some other article stir the clabber or curd as it is now called. This separates the curd from the whey. Then let it stand, and the curd will settle to the bottom. Then with the hand, press the pieces all into a mass or ball. Now take a sack made for the purpose (say a flour sack) slip the lump of curd into it, take out the whey and hang up to drain. It will drain in a half hour if you break the curd in the sack into pieces about twice in the half hour. When it has drained, take the curd and slice or cut up into small pieces say an inch thick, put into a crock and pour over it very hot water, but not boiling water. Stir with a spoon and let it stand till the pieces seem like leather which will be in about three minutes. Take out of the water, and again cut into pieces, as it has probably run together again. Salt as for butter and it is ready to press. For the press, I take a gallon apple or syrup can and melt off the top and bottom. Now make a top and bottom for the can out of an inch board. These are the followers. Make them to fit inside of the can. Now set the can over one follower. Grease the can well with butter, also grease a cloth and lay it in the can letting it make a sack with the ends over the outside of the can. Now put in the curd, fold the ends of the cloth over the top of the curd, lay on the other follower, and set where it can drain, with about ten or fifteen pounds weight placed on top of the last follower. Let press twenty-four hours. Take out of press, remove the cloth and grease the cheese and lay on a plate in a screen box. Grease well and turn it over every day until used.

## UTILIZATION OF BY-PRODUCTS.

Few modern industries are successful without the utilization of by-products. The by-product of the dairy is milk, which can be converted into pork or used in raising calves. Help the cow in her efforts to make you money.

The oleo manufacturers seem to have dropped their campaign of education, in which they subsidized country papers to relate stories of dairymen who sold their butter and bought oleo, because they liked it better than the real thing. At one time we saw numerous stories of this kind in our country exchanges, but lately they have disappeared.

Within recent years many changes have taken place in buttermaking. It was formerly supposed that most any one who was neat and tidy could make good butter. Since investigations have been pursued along scientific lines we

find that it requires skilled labor, says Stockman and Farmer. The men who are pursuing dairying at our schools now are possibly twenty-five per cent in advance both in education and skill of the students who took dairy work seven or eight years ago. As we look the country over we find the people who have become famous in the dairy world are men of unusual intelligence, who would undoubtedly have made a success in most any other line of business.

## COWS THAT ARE THIEVES.

If "the man behind the cow in Kansas would do his part, no unprofitable animal would masquerade under the fictitious appellation of 'milk cow,'" and she would either go to the butcher's block or be made to return a profit by more intelligent care and management," says Secretary Coburn in the last Quarterly Report of the Kansas Board of Agriculture. "It passeth understanding why theft by a cow should be tolerated more than theft by a human. In effect, the result to the loser in either case is the same. Our government has found it wisdom to study and establish far-reaching methods for the detection and the repression of the latter; and by the same token why should our farmers and dairymen be less vigilant in regard to this possible proclivity in their cows—beasts described as dumb, yet outwitting their owners? So long as cows of this class are permitted in the dairy heard, so long will there be dissatisfaction and failure. Improvement is the route to success, whether by breeding, better management, or other way, and intelligence in our cowmen is the power that will force advancement in the right direction.

"Dairying has come to be one of the most important factors in Kansas agriculture, and, rightly conducted, is one of the surest money-makers of our varied industries. It is incomparably more rational than any one-crop system, or even general farming, as its

## BOLL WEEVIL QUESTION SOLVED.

THE ROWDEN IMPROVED COTTON matures three weeks earlier than average cotton which brings it in before the boll weevil gets large enough to do it any damage. This is a five-lock cotton, with an unusually large boll and storm proof. 1500 pounds of this cotton in the seed made a 600-pound bale.

We are exclusive agents for this justly celebrated seed; have 2,000 bushels in stock. Place orders early. Call and see the stalks and bolls.

**HOLLOWAY SEED & GRAIN CO.**  
DALLAS, TEXAS.

practice tends to rotation of crops, maintains or increases the fertility of land, and affords steady employment with returns remunerative according to the brains mixed with the business."

## Homeseekers Attention.

I am selling in any size tract desired, 30,000 acres of the famous DAY RANCH in Coleman Co. Price \$5.00 to \$10.00 per acre, \$2.00 per acre cash, balance on ten years' time with interest at 6 per cent. Perfect title. Railroads give reduced rates to Valvera, the nearest railroad station, to parties of five or more. Free daily hacks from Valvera to the land.

Write for particulars to MRS. J. C. LEA, Owner, Talpa, Texas.

## TEXAS TOBACCO TRACTS

Write for full information.

"Millions for Farmers"

So Says Secretary Wilson, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

EXHAUSTIVE TESTS PROVE THAT THE FINEST GRADE OF

## CUBAN LEAF

Filler and Wrapper Can be Grown in East Texas on the Line of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC Soils and Climate similar to famous Yucata Abojo District of Pinar del Rio, Cuba.

T. J. ANDERSON, Gen. Pass. Agt., HOUSTON, TEXAS.



MARKETS

FORT WORTH.

Receipts at the opening of the Fort Worth Stock Yards this week were much smaller than the early part of last week, the cattle sent in falling short of a week ago by nearly 1500, with quality lacking in all grades. The market is slow and "tops" average 5 to 10 cents "off." The quality of steers is only fair, with cows and heifers medium to common. Calves and bulls held up well and receipts are about equal to the demand. Hogs opened even with close of last week but declined 5 cents under pressure of large receipts. Quotations:

Top	Bulk
Steers .....	\$3.75 \$3.40@2.75
Cows .....	2.25 2.20@1.80
Hogs .....	4.90 4.80@4.70

The Campbell & Rosson company report receipts of cattle last week as 13,000 head, approximately the same as week preceding with all grades except feeders showing a 10-cent decline. A strong demand continues for veal calves, however, at advance of 50 to 75 cents over last week. Hogs have declined in sympathy with Northern markets, but with the limited number of hogs in the Southwest at present a much further decline is not regarded as possible and conditions, quality and distance considered, are much better than at the Northern markets. With few sheep coming to market, demand is strong and prices good.

Barse reports cattle conditions as above and specifies that sheep market is 25 cents higher than preceding week. With moderate run of cattle, stronger market is looked for.

The Cassidy-Southwestern Company comments on the increase of 1908 head of hogs over preceding week, the total being 5253, with 30 to 40-cent decline in consequence. Sheep receipts are given as only 300 head and \$3.50@3.75 promised for something strictly good.

The National letter sets forth cattle conditions as above and emphasizes the demand of the packers for fat mutton, with the best weighing around 80 pounds quotable \$3.25@3.50.

DALLAS.

Dallas, Tex., Nov. 16.—The market to-day, as reported by the Union Stock Yards, shows some advance on hogs and a strong close at top quotation. Cattle were steady and practically unchanged. While the receipts of both hogs and cattle were comparatively light, being composed entirely of drive-in cattle and not over seventy-five wagon hogs, still buyers were not uneasy, as the prospects are very encouraging for the balance of the week, and a liberal run of both cattle and hogs is anticipated. The only thing which shows the supply totally inadequate for the demand is mutton, prospects for which do not brighten. Following quotations prevailed at the close: Finished hogs strictly tops, \$4.70@4.80; mixed packers, \$4.55@4.65; rough heavy hogs, \$4.30@4.50. Choice steers, \$2.75@3.25; good fat steers, \$2.45@2.60; choice cows and heifers, \$2.15@2.35; medium cows and heifers, \$1.85@2.10; bulls and stags, \$1.50@1.85. Good to choice muttons, \$2.75@3.25.

KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 16.—Cattle receipts 15,550 natives and 500 Texans; calves, 1100 natives and 100 Texans; market steady to lower; stockers and feeders slow; choice export and dressed beef steers \$4.35@5.25, fair to good \$3.25@4.35, stockers and feeders \$2.00@3.50, Western fed steers \$3.00@4.20, Texas and Indian steers \$2.25@2.90, Texas cows \$1.00@2.25, native cows \$1.25@2.80, native heifers \$1.70@3.50, canners \$1.00@2.00, bulls \$1.25@2.80, calves \$1.50@5.80. Hog receipts 7000; market active to 5c lower; heavy \$4.55@4.80, mixed packers \$4.67½@4.90, lights \$4.77½@4.90, pigs \$4.75@4.87½. Sheep receipts 4000; market steady to strong; lambs \$3.25@5.30,

Western lambs \$2.95@5.20, fed ewes \$2.30@4.90, Texas clipped yearlings \$2.50@4.00, Texas clipped sheep \$2.40@3.75, stockers and feeders \$2.00@3.50.

Quarantine receipts at Kansas City last week averaged poorer than for a long time. At the close, steers were reported steady with a week ago, with cows, especially "canners," a little higher, calves slightly lower and bulls steady. Hogs lost 25 to 35 cents, the present prices being lowest for three years. In spite of liberal sheep receipts killing grades gained 15 to 25 cents, while feeders held their own.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 16.—Cattle receipts 7500, including 4500 Texans; market slow and lower; native shipping and export steers \$4.35@5.25, dressed beef and butcher steers \$4.00@5.25, steers under 1000 pounds \$3.50@5.00, stockers and feeders \$2.25@3.60, cows and heifers \$2.25@4.00, canners \$1.75@2.15, bulls \$2.00@2.75, calves \$3.00@6.50, Texas and Indian steers \$2.30@3.60, bulls and heifers \$2.00@2.80. Hog receipts 6500; market lower; pigs and lights \$4.30@4.30, packers \$4.25@4.65, butchers and best heavy \$4.35@4.75. Sheep receipts 2500; market steady; native muttons \$2.00@3.65, lambs \$4.00@5.65, culls and bucks \$2.00@4.00, stockers \$2.00@3.00.

Comparisons of market conditions in St. Louis at close of last week showed best steers a dime higher and medium grades 15 to 25 cents higher, with common stuff strong to 10 cents higher. Cows range from a dime higher for best to 15 and 25 cents higher for common to fair. The calf market was reported steady for good light to medium weights with other grades not wanted.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 16.—Cattle receipts 35,000; market 15@20c lower; good to prime steers \$4.90@5.50, poor to medium \$3.25@4.75, stockers and feeders \$2.50@4.00, cows and heifers \$1.25@4.10, heifers \$2.00@4.25, canners \$1.25@2.20, bulls \$2.00@4.50, calves \$2.00@7.25, Texas fed steers \$2.75@3.50, Western steers \$3.00@4.50. Hog receipts 42,000; market steady to strong; good to choice heavy \$4.70@6.90, light \$4.50@4.85, bulk \$4.60@4.80. Sheep receipts 5000; market 15@25c lower; good to choice wethers \$3.75@4.25, fair to choice mixed \$2.50@3.50, Western sheep \$2.00@4.00, native lambs \$4.00@5.60, Western lambs \$3.90@5.25.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, La., Nov. 14, 1903. Receipts of all classes of cattle were moderate this week and choice stuff was in light supply all the week. Active trading on everything in the way of good butcher stuff left the pens bare of everything desirable last night and the present outlook is good for everything fat and unless receipts are very heavy we should have a good market for the better grades of all classes the next few days. While there is a steady demand for fat cattle there is very slow sale for poor stock, particularly oil poor cows which have to be sold very low to move them at all. Hogs were in liberal supply and prices declined 25c from last quotations. Choice fat sheep are in some demand but poor and common not wanted.

CROWLEY, PERRIN CO., Ltd.

GALVESTON.

(Reported by the A. P. Norman Livestock Company.) Galveston, Tex., Nov. 14.

To the Journal: A fair demand exists for heaves and cows at quotations and market fairly supplied with calves and sheep; hogs wanted. Quotations:

Beeves, good to choice, \$2.50@2.75; common to fair, \$2.00@2.25. Cows, good to choice, \$2.25@2.50; common to fair, \$1.75@2.00. Yearlings, good to choice, \$2.50@2.75; common to fair, \$2.00@2.25. Calves, good to choice, \$3.00@3.25, common to fair, \$2.50@2.75. Sheep, good to choice, \$3.75@4.00, common to fair, \$1.50@2.00. Hogs, corn fed, \$5.50@6.00, mast fed, \$3.50@4.00.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Fruits.

Prices from store: Persimmons—Jap, \$1.00@1.15 per 4-basket crate. Quinces—\$2.25@2.50 bu. Apples—Fancy \$4.00@4.50 bbl., Cal. Bell Flower \$1.50 bu., Winesap \$5.00 bbl. Pears—Keifers \$1.25 bu., Pecos Valley \$3.00 bu., Duchess \$1.00 box.

Country Produce.

Prices paid shippers: Poultry—Old hens \$3.00 doz., roosters \$1.50@1.75, large fryers \$3.00, medium \$2.75@3.00. Turkeys—3c. Geese—\$4.00@5.00 doz. Ducks—\$3.50 per doz. Country butter—15@18c lb. Eggs—Country 19c doz., cold storage 19c. Honey—Strained 12½@15c.

Dairy Products.

Prices from store: Butter—Creamery 23@25c lb., country 18@25c. Cheese—Daisies, single and full cream 14½c; Longsorns, single cream 15c; Swiss 25@26c, imitation Swiss 16c; brick cheese 10@15c; Limburger cheese 14½c.

Feedstuffs.

Prices paid in car lots—Prices from store 5@10c more per 100 lbs. on bran, 2@3c on corn and oats per bu. and 10@15c on hay. Hay—Johnson grass \$8.50@9.00, prairie \$9.10@10.10. Bran—85c. Corn Chops—\$1.05 per 100 pounds. Corn—Shelled 50c, sacked 58c, ear 45@48c. Oats—45@48c bu. Wheat—From wagons, No. 2 80c, No. 3 79c, No. 4 77c, rejected 73@76c. Alfalfa—\$14.50@16.00. Cotton seed meal—\$19.25.

Vegetables.

Prices from store: Parsley—30c doz. Cabbage—1¼@2c lb. Turnips—30@40c doz., 1¼@2c lb. Green onions—30@40c doz. Potatoes—Greely 90c bu., Colo. Burbanks 85c. Carrots—2c lb. Squash—60c ¼-bu. basket. Tomatoes—Texas 75c crate, 85@90c ¼-bu. basket. Egg plant—40@50c bskt. Green beans—60c 1-3-bu. box, wax 60@65c. Butter beans—85c ¼-bu. Green peppers—40@45c ¼-bu. box. Lettuce—25@40c doz. Cucumbers—75c 1-3-bu. box. Okra—80@85c 1-3-bu. box. Beets—2c lb. Parsnips—2c lb. Cauliflower—Texas 10c. Cal. \$3.00 crate. Sweet potatoes—50c bu., Pumpkin Yams 55@65c bu. Pumpkins—75c@1.00 doz. Radishes—15@20c bch. Corn—10@15c doz. Celery—Colo. 40@50c bch.

Seeds.

Prices from jobbers to the trade only—broken packages always a shade higher: Barley—Beardless \$1.25, Winter 85c bu. Rye—New crop 90c bu. Wheat—Red Russian \$1.20 bu., Ok. Frostproof May \$1.20 bu., White Wonder \$1.20 bu., Medit. \$1.00, Macaroni \$1.20. Rape—Dwarf Essex \$750 per 100 lbs. Vetches—Winter or Hairy \$10.00 per 100 lbs. Popcorn—Shelled rice \$4.00 per 100 lbs. Rescue grass—\$12.50 per 100 lbs. Onions sets—Yellow \$1.75 bu., red \$2.00 bu., white \$2.15 bu. Turnips—Purple top \$22.00 per 100 lbs., Seven top \$22.00 per 100 lbs., Rutabaga \$20.00 per 100 lbs., Amber Globe \$22.00 per 100 lbs., Cow Horn \$22.00 per 100 lbs. Oats—Tenn. Winter Turf 80c bu., Black Winter 90c, Red Rustproof 55c to 60c. Alfalfa—Fancy, per 100 lbs. \$16.00, choice \$15.50, true Turkestan, imp., \$20.00, Texas Non-irrigating \$17.50. Cotton—Shine's Imp., \$1.25 bu., King's Imp. \$1.15, Rowden's Prolif. \$1.10.

Wool, Hides and Tallow.

Prices paid shippers: Hides—Dry flint heavy butcher 12c, dry flint heavy fallen 11c, light dry and heavy dry salt 8c, light dry salt 8@8½c, green salt 40-lb. up 6½c, green salt under 40-lb. 5½c, dead green 40-lb. and up 5c, under 40-lb. Wool—Bright, medium 15@16c, heavy fine 10@12c. Tallow—Prime No. 1 3½c, No. 3 2½c.

GRAIN MARKET.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 16.—Close: Wheat lower; No. 2 red cash elevator nominal, track 86¼@87½, December 85½c, May 79½@79¾c, No. 2 hard 77@78c. Corn lower; No. 2 cash 40c, track 42¼@42¾c, December 39½c, May 39¼@39¾c. Oats lower; No. 2 cash 35c, track 37 @ 37½c, May 35½c, No. 2 white 40c. Rye steady at 54c. Poultry firm; chicks 8c, springs 10c, turkeys 13c, ducks 18c, geese 8c. Butter steady; creamery 16@23c, dairy 13@18c. Eggs steady at 24c, loss off. Flour quiet; sacked east track 74@77c. Hay steady to firm; timothy \$7@13, prairie \$5@10.

NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 16.—Wheat receipts

288,150 bushels, exports 8,124; spot easy; No. 2 red 85½c elevator, No. 2 red 86½c f. o. b. afloat, No. 1 Northern 87½c f. o. b. afloat, No. 1 hard nominal f. o. b. afloat. Options lower. Hides and leather steady. Cotton seed oils steady; prime yellow 34c. Egg receipts 8,147 packages; market strong; State and Pennsylvania fancy mixed 30@31c; State and Pennsylvania seconds to firsts 25@29c, Western extras 30c, Western firsts 28@29c, refrigerated 19@23c.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, La., Nov. 16.—Rice steady; screenings 2¼@3¼c, head 4¼@5c, extra fancy 5¼@5½c. Flour, extra fancy \$4.10@4.20; patents \$3.60@3.70. Bran 82c. Hay easy; prime \$12.20@13.50, choice \$14.50@15.00. Corn easier; No. 2 bulk white 49c, mixed 35c, yellow 49c. Oats easier; No. 2 bulk 38c.

KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 16.—Close: Wheat, December 66¼c, May 66¾c, cash No. 2 hard 72@73c, No. 3 65½@68c, No. 2 red 80c, No. 3 75@78c. Corn, December 36@36¾c, May 36@36¾c, cash No. 2 mixed and white 38c, No. 3 37¼@38c. Oats No. 2 mixed 35c, No. 3 37c. Butter, creamery 18½@20c, dairy fancy 18c. Eggs, fresh 23c. Receipts: Wheat 122,400 bushels, corn 24,000, oats 12,000. Shipments: Wheat 114,400 bushels, corn 6,400, oats 9,000.

COTTON MARKET.

GALVESTON SPOTS.

Galveston, Tex., Nov. 16.—Spot cotton quiet and ¼c off. Sales 2900 bales f. o. b. Low ordinary 7½, ordinary 8, good ordinary 9 5-16, low middling 10½, middling 10½, good middling 11½, middling fair 11½.

HOUSTON SPOTS.

Houston, Tex., Nov. 16.—Spot cotton easy and ¼c off. Sales 1000 bales f. o. b. Ordinary 8, good ordinary 9¼, low middling 10½, middling 10½, good middling 11 1-16, middling fair 11 13-16.

NEW ORLEANS SPOTS.

New Orleans, La., Nov. 16.—Spot cotton easy and 3-16c off. Sales 2450 bales spot and 1650 to arrive. The closing prices: Ordinary 8½, good ordinary 9 7-16, low middling 10 7-16, middling 10 13-16, good middling 11, middling fair 11½.

NEW YORK SPOTS.

New York, Nov. 16.—Spot cotton quiet and 20 points off. Sales 1700 bales. The closing prices: Good ordinary 10.30, low middling 10.92, middling 11.30.

LIVERPOOL SPOTS.

Liverpool, Nov. 16.—Spot cotton easier and 6 points off. Sales 7000 bales, of which 6000 were American and 500 went to exporters and speculators; imports 70,000, of which 65,100 were American. The closing prices: Ordinary 5.76, good ordinary 5.96, low middling 6.06, middling 6.12, good middling 6.20, middling fair 6.38.

Corn in limited quantities may be fed to the horse as a substitute for oats, but it falls far short of the latter as a strength producer.

AID FOR THE FARMERS.

Funds are being solicited by a committee of representative Dallas business men for the purpose of establishing and paying the running expenses of a seed distributing warehouse to be located in the city. It will be the principal purpose of merchants identified with the movement to supply the farmers with early-maturing cotton seed. It is estimated that the running expenses of the enterprise will be between \$2000 and \$2500.

IMPROVED EARLY SEED.

An offering by the Holloway Seed and Grain company, 221 Elm street, Dallas, which should attract the attention of all progressive farmers is the Rowden improved cotton seed, which matures three weeks earlier than the average Texas cotton, while 1500 pounds of it makes a 600-pound bale.

CAMPBELL & ROSSON LIVESTOCK COMMISSION CO.



JAMES H. CAMPBELL.

A STRONG COMBINATION TO DO BUSINESS WITH.  
 JOHN K. ROSSON, Manager. MARY N. FRENCH, Cattle Salesman  
 W. C. BANNARD, Hog and Sheep Salesman. J. W. CONWAY, Office  
 PORT WORTH, TEXAS.  
 GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Cattle Salesman, Kansas City Stock Yards, Mo.  
 JAMES H. CAMPBELL, Manager and Salesman, Nat'l. Stock Yards, Ia.  
 DO YOU NEED MONEY?

Have you feeders to prepare for market? Do you want feeders to prepare for market? Can you make more money sending your farm products to market on foot in stock, than in the raw material? Write us will give you full particulars.

DO YOU WANT MORE MONEY?

Then you are getting for your stock? If you do, try our way—It is the new way—you get the advantage of our 25 year experience in selling stock in the commission business. Is our experience worth anything to you? Write today and have daily market reports sent you FREE.

It is a pleasure to furnish you any information regarding marketing your stock and we will tell you the truth. Write, wire or phone us. Bill your stock to: CAMPBELL & ROSSON, National Stock Yards, Ill., or Kansas City, Mo., with privileges of the Fort Worth market. This will assure you the advantage of through rates if the stock are forwarded. Write us and we will tell you how this will benefit you.

Reference any Bank or Commercial Agency in Fort Worth.

CAMPBELL & ROSSON, Livestock Commission Co. Fort Worth Stock Yards, Fort Worth, Tex.



JOHN K. ROSSON.



**CATTLE FEEDING PROSPECTS.**

Sizing up the outlook for cattle feeding on cotton seed meal this season, Col. Zach Mulhall, livestock agent of the Frisco system, says:

"The mills of the Indian Territory and Oklahoma are filling up well with cattle and the outlook is that just about as many steers will be handled there on meal as were fed last year. In Texas, however, there will be a shortage. I am figuring on a deficit of 25 per cent from last year in the Lone Star state. Louisiana will probably feed about the same number as last year, but down toward the Southeast there will be a falling off in operations. Alabama, for instance, will handle scarcely 50 per cent as many cattle on cottonseed this winter as she turned out last year. The Panhandle of Texas and contiguous points of the Southwest are marketing very close this fall. I doubt if there has been a season in the past six years in which the ranges have been more nearly denuded of stock in the fall than they are this season, or will be by the time cold weather sets in in earnest. The principal reason for this is that commission men are insisting on the cowmen turning in all stock on which loans have been made and realizing on the cattle. If this were not the case hold-overs would be heavy, for the grass is generally in good shape for so late in the season and many of the bigger outfits have more rough feed on hand this year than they were known to possess before. The close marketing this season will result in the cowmen getting rid of their scrubby stock to a greater extent than usual, particularly their infirm, old cows. The effect of this will be perceptible next year when the cattle that come to market will show a lighter proportion of offgrade cows and steers, and will average much better in quality than receipts for the past few seasons.

"We might reasonably expect only nominal losses of stock in the Panhandle this year unless the winter turns out to be about the coldest on record. The two factors of extra good range and a reduced number of cattle being carried over should tend to bring the stock through in better shape than common, and it will take a very hard winter to offset these favorable influences. Another pleasing factor to the cattlemen is the rugged condition in which cattle are at present and in which they will stand the winter season."

**DEATH TO JOHNSON GRASS.**

Prof. J.W. Spillman, agronomist of the United States Department of Agriculture, has been in the vicinity of Columbus, Colorado county, Texas, inspecting the experiments which are being conducted on the farm of J. B. Gay for the purpose of finding methods of exterminating Johnson grass. After visiting the experimental field, Mr. Spillman was enthusiastic over the results.

It has been demonstrated beyond question that Johnson grass can be completely eradicated by means that are entirely practicable, and a bulletin will be issued this winter giving the details of the experiments and the results obtained. These results indicate that excellent crops, practically free from Johnson grass, may be grown on badly infested land if the land is plowed in both fall and spring and treated with a root digger after each plowing. To completely eradicate the grass a small portion of the farm may be treated at a time so that the loss of a season's use of the land may not be serious. The part to be treated should be plowed in the fall with a disc or turning plow. The root digger should then be run both ways over the land. Repeat the plowing and root digging in the spring then run a sweep over the field frequently during the summer. This will completely eradicate the pest.

**TWO MARKETS COMPARED**

A "split shipment" from Quanah early last week, part of which went to Fort Worth and the other section to St. Louis, resulted very advantageously to this market. Capt. S. B. Burnett made the test. One load of good cows, sent to Fort Worth, brought \$2.75 and 145 head of heifers went at \$2.50. Cattle of the same weights and classes, sent to St. Louis, sold at \$2.60 and \$2.20 respectively. Discussing the result, Capt. Burnett said:

"I shipped four bunches, which shows that a fair test was made, and I am prepared to say that the Fort Worth market is better than any of them, and this will be shown to any one who has good stuff. I do not mean that poor stuff will bring good prices on this market. I am talking of fat grass-fed cows, and I know whereof I speak when I make the statement I do. I

was told that I had the best string of stuff that had reached the market this year. There was a solid train of it, and another train went on to St. Louis. I am apprehensive that I made a mistake in not sending it all to this market."

**EXHIBITS FOR WORLD'S FAIR.**

The Williamson County Farmers' institute will hold a meeting at Georgetown Nov. 21 at which a proposition to donate the \$250 premium agricultural exhibit of the International Fair to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition will be taken up. There are nearly two carloads of the choicest corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye and truck and fruits ever shown in the state, and it is believed that they can be kept in perfect condition.

Lemons as large as Rocky Ford melons, and weighing two pounds each, will form part of Texas' horticultural sanded cornstoge shr cmofiwyluluppuq display at the Fair. At Fort Worth, where the Texas commission is collecting its exhibit, several of these specimens have been put in cold storage to await shipment to St. Louis.

About 110 pounds of apples, pears, peaches and other fruits, collected in Texas, are now in cold storage at Houston. These, with splendid specimens of fruits and vegetables, including Maynote pears, Japanese persimmons, American Wonder oranges and lemons, stored at Fort Worth, will form a large part of the Lone Star state's horticultural exhibit.

**DISTRIBUTION OF GRAIN CROPS.**

Commercial estimates of production of wheat for the past ten years, ending with the crop of 1902, indicate an annual average of 590,000,000 bushels; exports, an annual average of 186,000,000 bushels.

This implies an annual average of 404,000,000 for domestic purposes in all channels. The average annual area in wheat officially estimated represents 40,500,000 acres, but there is reason for assuming that it has in fact exceeded this to the extent of fully 5 per cent, so that 42,500,000 acres may be accepted as an approximation for the average, on which basis the seeding would represent about 59,000,000 bushels per year for this period. The annual average population for the past ten years has been approximately 72,500,000. The application of this to the apparent domestic consumption for all purposes other than seeding indicates an annual average of 43-4 bushels per capita. This, however, is half a bushel below the indication afforded by Census office data for the year ending June 1, 1900, which made it appear that the consumption reached 5½ bushels per capita.

On the basis of production and distribution as here mentioned for the past ten years the disposition of wheat has been 58 per cent for domestic consumption, 10 per cent for seeding, and 32 per cent has been exported.

The production of corn during the past ten years, as reported by the Department of Agriculture, shows an annual average of 1,932,000,000 bushels. The exports of this grain for the ten years averaged 124,000,000—leaving an annual average of 1,808,000,000 bushels for all domestic purposes. The exports represent about 6.1-2 per cent of the production for the ten years. Over 80 per cent of the corn was consumed, and probably 15 per cent fully covers the proportion that reached commercial channels. The quantity consumed for human food, for spirits, and other products of manufacture, represents about 13 per cent of the average production. While the average production of corn is about three-and-a-half times that of wheat in quantity, the amount of corn reaching trading channels is smaller than that of wheat.

**DEADLY CATTLE DISEASES.**

Of all bovine diseases, blackleg is undoubtedly the most virulent. Indeed, as thousands of cattlemen know to their cost, it is a malady for which no remedy is known to exist. Notwithstanding the deadliness of its attack, and the fact that it is yearly becoming more and more prevalent in various parts of the country, this disease is not so well understood, even by stockmen, as it should be. How to diagnose it, whence it arises and how to prevent it, are ques-

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If you are in doubt as to its exact nature,  
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If you want to know its cause and effect.  
If you want to know how you can effect a permanent cure.

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Prof. Garnett R. Hall, president of the Gregg Shorthand Association of America, and the foremost shorthand teacher in the United States, now has charge of our Gregg Shorthand Department. The Bliss System of Bookkeeping, Gregg Shorthand, Pitman Shorthand and Touch Typewriting taught by the largest and ablest faculty in the south. The M. B. C. leads in quantity and quality. Positions secured free of charge. Our students succeed where others fail. Write for a copy of the finest catalogue ever printed in Texas.

tions of immeasurable moment to every cattle raiser. Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., manufacturing chemists and biologists, with general offices and laboratories at Detroit, Mich., have recently issued a little pamphlet ("About Blackleg") admirably covering these points. We reprint here a few paragraphs which serve to show the extreme malignancy of blackleg and explain with what startling rapidity the germs of the disease multiply:

"Blackleg effects a few other animals besides cattle, but to small an extent that they may be left out of the account, while among cattle its ravages are simply appalling. It is the very opposite of tuberculosis, that other scourge of the bovine race; for, whereas tuberculosis undermines the health of the animal slowly and insidiously, blackleg strikes like lightning, and almost as quickly kills. The title of the disease is descriptive. The disease blackens the parts it affects, which are chiefly the thighs, the shoulders and the neck. This blackening, however, is internal of the muscles, and blood. Externally there is a swelling, or tumor at the affected spot, which may extend to the whole body either before or after death. If this tumor be 'kneaded' or pressed under the knuckles, it emits a crackling sound; and if cut in to, it exhibits the blackened tissues and fluid, accompanied by a peculiar odor which cannot be described, but which assists the experienced veterinarian in making a correct diagnosis. Naturally, the affected animal loses appetite and spirits, and becomes stiff and lame. There is no known remedy. Blackleg is its victim's death warrant.

"The cause of all this disturbance is a minute organism. It cannot, of course, be seen with the unaided eye; but he who treats it as if it did not exist will soon be brought to his senses by the effects of its astounding vitality in favorable surroundings, such as it finds in bovine tissues. It multiplies by fission, or 'sporulation,' and in twenty-four hours a comfortable little family group has become a million or more, with undiminished powers of geometrical increase. The germs enter the an-

imal's body through scratches or wounds in the skin, or along with its food or drink."

Fortunately for the stock-raising interests of the country, science has devised a reasonably certain preventive against this king of cattle diseases. By vaccination with a reliable blackleg vaccine the animal is successfully fortified against it, just as the individual is rendered immune to smallpox by inoculation with the virus of cowpox. This is all explained in the pamphlet referred to, which, in addition, contains interesting supplementary chapters on "How Blackleg Vaccine is Made" and "Vaccination Made Easy." Cattlemen are advised to write to Parke, Davis & Co. for this booklet, which, we understand, is mailed free upon receipt of request. This firm, whose laboratories at Detroit are said to be the most extensive of their kind in the world, were among the first of American investigators to make a scientific study of the blackleg malady.

There's but little excuse in this day for wasting good land and time and breaking plows and harness in the farming of stumpy fields. Stumps may have been a necessary evil once; not so since the perfecting of the Hercules Stump Pulling Machinery. They are simple machines that through their combination of pulleys give enormous power from a team or even a single horse. It should be remembered that they do not require expensive posting or sitting, but are ready to hitch to the moment they arrive. They operate by hitching to other stumps and trees. See the Hercules advertisement and write for their booklet of particulars.

**A SWEET POTATO HOUSE.** that, in connection with important details, will keep sweet potatoes in good condition 12 months. Price of pamphlet 50 cents, postpaid. Late to order, but the pamphlet any time of the year is worth more than the money.

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